Weather

Overcast, threatening. The maximum temperature yesterday was 60.8 and the minimum 47.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 74.5 and 60.4.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe. Str. Pres. Wilson, Apr. 28.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Paul Lecat, Apr. 27.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. President Grant, April 25.

NO. 3572 VOL XIII. | Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" | 癸亥年三月初七日 | SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1923 | 大正十二年四月二十二日 第三種郵便物認可 | 20 CENTS

RESTRICTION OF RUBBER IS WORKING OUT SPLENDIDLY

Benefits Reflected In Reports Of Companies Here

DIVIDENDS GOOD

Most Concerns Are Building Up Reserve Funds

BY DAVID ARAKIE

The issue of a large batch of reports of Shanghai-owned rubber companies in recent weeks prompts us once more to revert to the rubber situation. Out of a number of some 39 rubber concerns listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange 30 have come out with their annual reports, and most of these make cheerful readings. Almost every Chairman at the annual meetings, in reviewing the prospects, had struck an optimistic note and expressed confidence of better times in future.

There have been quite a few dividend announcements, a ten percent by the Semambu Company, 7½ percent by the Ayer Tawah, five percent by the Kapayang, 60 tael cents per share by the Kroewoek Estate Company, a ten percent by the Gula Kalampong Company and ten tael cents per share by the Consolidated Company. These profit distributors did not benefit by the restriction scheme considerably, for the plan only came into operation on November 1 last. Consequently very little November output and certainly none of the December output was sold when the accounts of these companies closed at the end of last year.

In the case of some of the companies, whose accounts are comparatively examined here, the official year ended before November. It is hardly necessary to add that it takes time to manufacture, while some six weeks additional time must be given for the commodity to reach the market in London, and be marketed.

In almost every case the dividends paid by the Companies that have issued their reports so far were profits made during 1922 and the better outlook has justified the Directors in distributing what they had in hand.

BETTER RESULTS

Almost every rubber company has shown better results, compared with the previous year, and there is no doubt if rubber keeps up at even 1s. 4d. per pound this year the results in future should be extremely encouraging. Undoubtedly a very much larger number of estates would then be able to pay handsome dividends to their shareholders.

It is gratifying to notice that rubber companies realise the importance of building up reserves in these prosperous times to serve them in good stead when the lean period ever comes round again. Although in many cases profits have not been set aside especially to reserve they are there, represented in the accounts as undivided profits. If these concerns experience a good year again they would be well advised to set aside a portion of the profits to the reserve fund.

The estates apparently also recognise the importance of giving their trees a resting period. Previously the plantations had not been alive to the necessity of such a measure, although in Java the question of resting the rubber trees had received more attention than it had commanded in the Straits Settlements. Happily the planters in the Straits are awakening to the seriousness of the position in this respect and have begun to rest their trees in the wintering period. This explains why some of the Shanghai estates show decreases in their outputs. Some of them have been resting their whole estates for one month or six weeks. What is lost in output in the meantime is eventually picked up in the following months when the resting ceases. We commend this practice to all the Shanghai companies as one which is imperative if the best results and a long life are expected from their estates.

LONDON PRICES

There has been a little seesawing in the raw market. After having remained stationary for a little while at 1s. 6d. per lb. the price has slowly glided down to 1s. 4½d. per pound. It is stated that a lot of rubber had come on the London market when the price stood at 1s. 6d., and stocks that

(Continued on Page 6)

Anybody Here From Texas?

All day yesterday the average Texan among us was expanding his chest and throwing back his head until his ears flapped. He didn't wait for you to ask him why: he told you. "Thermopolae had its messenger of defeat: the Alamo had none!" Thus would he orate. And after a big intake of air, he would add: Ha! But the Battle of San Jacinto!"

For yesterday was the anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, never to be forgotten by true Texans any more than the songed and storied valor of the men and women of the Alamo.

It all happened away back in 1836 when Texas was fighting Mexico for her independence. When Santa Anna and his army of Mexicans surrounded the little town, now the splendid city of San Antonio, Texas, the white inhabitants took refuge in the Spanish Mission compound, the Alamo. After a long and sanguinary seige during which most of the defenders were killed, and after they had exhausted their ammunition, still refusing to surrender and fighting to the end with their knives, the Alamo was rushed and all who remained alive, including the women and children, were ruthlessly massacred. That was on March 6, 1836.

On March 20, Santa Anna captured Captain J. W. Fannin and his force of 371 men of whom 20 made their escape. The rest were massacred.

But Sam Houston as a major-general while retreating before Santa Anna, had been strengthening his little army, and on April 21, 1836, suddenly made his stand on the San Jacinto River. Although greatly outnumbered he delivered a crushing defeat to Santa Anna.

Nearly the whole of the Mexican army was killed, wounded or captured. Santa Anna himself was captured. The Texans lost only two killed and twenty-three wounded. The victory ended the war and won for Texas her independence. The Republic of Texas was established, and Sam Houston the hero of San Jacinto, was elected President.

And for about nine years Texas remained an independent Republic. In 1845 Texas joined the United States of her own free will. Her public domain did not become Federal, but remained the property of the State, the United States further agreeing that the United States army should defend the borders of Texas against foreign aggression.

Thus you have the story of the Lone Star Flag and the Lone Star State. And so you know why all true Texans celebrated yesterday the epical Battle of San Jacinto, fought April 21, 1836.

PEKING RUMORS AND DENIES MANY LOAN REPORTS

Latest Is That Hongkong Bank Will Loan Big Sum

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 21.—Numerous reports are current in Peking of large loans to the Government. Following the rumored large opium monopoly loan, which has since been denied, comes the rumor of a large loan by the Consortium which is now also denied. It is suggested that the reports have been spread in order to give the idea to those much behind in salaries that ample funds will shortly be forthcoming, whereas the fact is that the financial difficulties of the Government are continually increasing. It is understood in that connection that nothing has yet been forwarded to the Ministers in Europe whose pay are now eleven months in arrears.

Ireland Wants To Join League Of Nations

(Reuter's Service)

Geneva, April 20.—A representative of the Irish Free State today handed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations a formal request for the admission of the Free State into the League.

CURZON HINTS BRITISH MAY INTERVENE IN THE RUHR

Germany Urged To Make Promise To Pay Debts

NO WITHDRAWAL

Viscount Grey Would Have League Consider Problem

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 20.—Marquess Curzon in a speech on foreign policy in the House of Lords today said that he had consistently advised Germany to make an overture expressing her intention to pay, to have the payment fixed by the authorities properly charged with it, and to offer specific guarantees for continued payments.

British policy, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs continued, was fundamentally based on the Entente, on which alone we were likely to build a new and stable structure whether in the Ruhr or at Lausanne. We, consistently with that policy, should continue to observe an attitude of watchful and friendly neutrality on the Ruhr question.

The Government were willing to discuss plans with regard to security but they could not be carried out at the cost of the dismemberment of Germany or of setting a new running sore in the heart of Europe. Any guarantees should preferably be reciprocal.

The strain was telling severely upon the resources of both parties and, if pursued, must imperil the future relations of two great peoples. Marquess Curzon said that he was hopeful that a time would shortly arise when British influence and authority might be usefully directed to bringing the main parties together.

Marquess Curzon intimated that the Government were entirely opposed to withdrawal of the British troops which would create a feeling of positive dismay among the Allies.

The Foreign Secretary pointed out that the figures of British trade with Germany since the occupation of the Ruhr were considerably higher than during the corresponding period last year. He said that Germany had shown a capacity for resistance which had surprised her opponents and her friends. The results of the occupation hitherto, though serious, had been less immediately disastrous than had been expected in many quarters. The financial situation produced seemed fraught with the profoundest anxiety.

Marquess Curzon stressed the objections to and dangers of handing the question over to the League of Nations. He thought that it might be fairly argued that the first move should come from Germany.

Viscount Grey regretted that Marquess Curzon was not more hopeful with regard to the near approach of a moment when the Government could see their way to exercise their influence in connection with the Ruhr policy of France. He said that the longer it continued, the worse the situation was likely to become. The one hope of security lay in the League of Nations becoming a strong reality and inclusion of Germany in the League. Viscount Grey suggested consideration of the possibility of using the League to give security not only to France but to Germany.

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

London, April 21.—A dispatch from Dusseldorf says that 30,000 unemployed Germans have notified Berlin that unless conditions are improved they will stop their passive resistance to the French occupation of the Ruhr and go to work for the French authorities.

Two Russian bolshevists are reported to be carrying on propaganda among the unemployed seeking to have them take violent action.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 20.—The situation at Muelheim is described as a reign of terror. The Vossische Zeitung says that murder is common. A whole row of dead and wounded has been taken off the

(Continued from Page 2)

SUGAR PROBE HOLDS CENTER OF STAGE IN U. S. POLITICS

Government Asks Injunctions Against Speculators

HEARING APRIL 30

Tariff Commission Says Duty No Factor In Price

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, April 21.—Sugar still occupies the center of the stage in practically all governmental discussions and it is expected that many political figures will fall and rise from situations created by the question.

The Tariff Commission today reported that the increased price of the commodity was in no way brought about by the tariff. If the tariff on sugar was reduced, it reported, it would merely allow foreign produced sugar to be imported into the United States in competition with American sugar without effecting the price in any way.

The Acting Attorney-General stated today that the Government proposed to ask orders annualling speculations in sugar futures unless the trading was actually backed by ownership of the sugar involved in the deal. Two such orders against brokers have already been applied for.

The Department of Justice's investigation is reported to have disclosed that there is every indication of the sugar supply being normal. February figures show that 1,500,000 tons were bought and sold on paper by speculators, whereas only 320 tons were actually delivered during Feb.

The injunction hearing will be heard on April 30.

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

New York, April 21.—Mr. Earl D. Babst, president of the Sugar Refining Corporation, issued a statement today in which he asserted that the sugar situation in the United States is largely in the hands of the housewives.

The refiners, he said, were unable to make provisions against stampedes of buyers, or boycotts, although he said advices at hand at the present time showed the available supply of sugar in the country was ample.

Expect Trouble With Dockers In Australia

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, April 20.—It is understood that serious trouble is likely to develop on the Australian water front if the Arbitration Court rejects the application for the abolition of the bureau system of employment, established in Sydney after the 1917 upheaval.

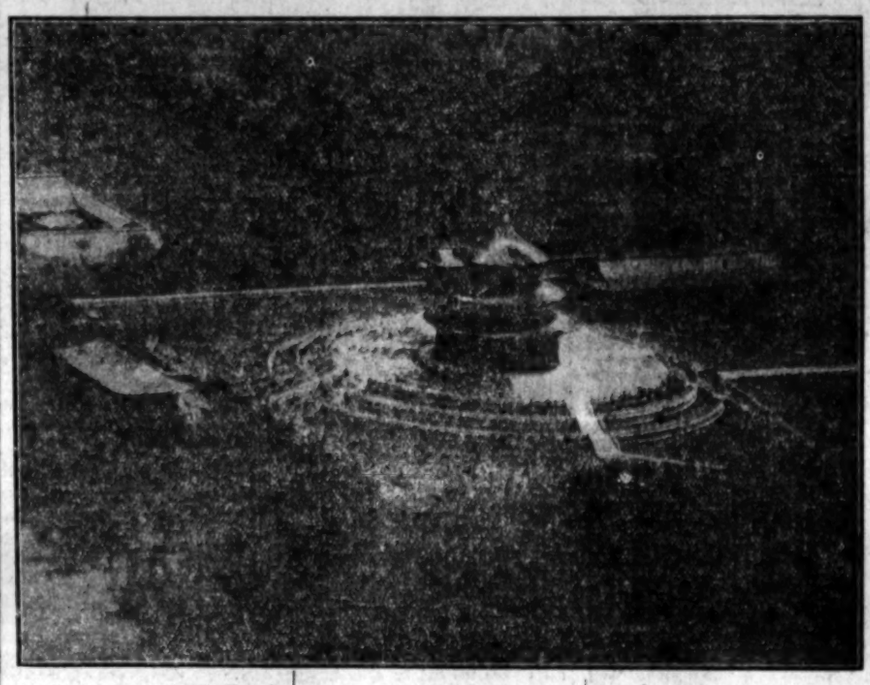
Trade Union circles indicate that dockers in other ports solidly support the Sydney men in insisting on preference for unionists in regard to employment.

"Good Eats" To Continue

Because of the popularity of the cafeteria being conducted by the American Woman's Club for the benefit of their building fund in the Old Carlton on Ningpo Road the cafeteria will be continued this week until Friday.

Good eats—homeside favorites—are dispensed to the hungry and possessors of jaded appetites at tiffin—12 o'clock to 2. Several parties are planning on having tiffin there tomorrow.

"The Temple Of Heaven"---From The Heavens



THE photograph of "The Temple of Heaven," one of Peking's most famous landmarks, is the first aerial picture taken or published. It was taken from an airplane flying over the capital by Mr. James Slevin, the American airplane expert, now in Peking concluding final plans for the network of airways over China, with a Fairfield aerial camera. The details of the entire structure cannot be seen in an ordinary photograph.

SOVIET OFFERS REFUGEES TERMS OF REPATRIATION

Official Announcement Welcomes Russians To R.S.F.S.R. —Free Transportation Given

(Rosta Vosta Agency)

Peking, April 13.—The Extraordinary Plenipotentiary Mission of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic to China notifies all concerned that the Russian Government has expressed its willingness to permit the return to Russia of the refugees who have fled from the Maritime Province during the civil war.

Until now over two thousand refugees have been already sent back to Russia.

Refugees of soldiers, peasants and workers can return without undergoing special formalities as soon as there will be enough of them to form a party. Those who desire to return shall apply to the Representatives of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic in Harbin, Manchuli, Pogranichnaia and Sahalian for due instructions.

Officers and the commanding personnel shall send in individual applications regarding their desire to return to Russia to the Russian Mission in Peking or to one of the Russian Representatives in Manchuria.

All persons returning to Russia will be given transportation facilities gratis from the Russian frontier to their place of destination.

The action of the Soviet authorities in making conditions easy for the repatriation of Russian refugees in China is considered of doubtful value. While it is the first expression from the Soviet that they will allow refugees to return unconditionally if they are of the soldier, peasant or working class such refugees now here are said to be influenced by their military leaders, who are opposed to returning to Russia.

Such leaders, under the conditions made, would have to submit personal applications.

At the present time the refugees problem in Shanghai is growing bigger daily. Large numbers of refugees are being forced to seek funds wherever they can and those engaged in selling newspapers candy, etc. on the streets, and in begging from door to door are growing in number.

Various relief measures are under way, including the benefit ball to be given at the New Carlton on April 26, but the relief measures are not adequate to take care of the refugees now here, not alone the few who dribble in from day to day.

JUTE STRIKE ENDS

(Reuter's Service)

Calcutta, April 20.—Work has been resumed in the Bally jute mills. Two-thirds of the strikers today returned unconditionally.

PROHIBITION IS BADLY BEATEN IN GREAT BRITAIN

House Of Commons Rejects "Dry" Measure By Vote Of 236 To 14

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

London, April 20.—By a vote of 236 to 14 the House of Commons today rejected the Prohibition Bill introduced by Mr. Edwin Scrymgeour of Dundee, the only member elected on a "dry" platform. It was the first time the House of Commons has ever officially acted on the question of England's liquor question.

The bill, which would have prohibited the manufacture, importation or sale of alcoholic beverages read as follows:

"Whereas the inherent evils arising from the production, importation, and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages are intolerable:

"And whereas the traffic in those liquors is opposed to the best interests of the nation:

"And whereas all legislative and other efforts satisfactorily to regulate this traffic have failed:" and then proposes that it shall be enacted

"1. From and after the fifth day of April immediately succeeding the passing of this act it shall not be lawful to grant any new license for the manufacture or sale of alcoholic or other exciseable said fifth day of April, and it shall not be lawful to renew any of the said licenses (either wholly or in part) on any condition whatsoever.

"2. From and after the said fifth day of April it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to manufacture, import, or sell or be concerned in the manufacture, importation, or sale of alcoholic liquors with the exception provided for in clause three hereof."

The third clause provides that the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicating liquor solely for scientific or industrial purposes is not to be interfered with, but alcohol for medical purposes shall be supplied only in bottles labelled "Poison" by qualified medical practitioners or registered chemists. Chemists shall only supply on the receipt of a medical certificate stating the maximum quantity to be supplied.

The penalties provided are a fine of not less than £25 or not exceeding £100 for the first offence, or in default imprisonment of not less than one month and not exceeding six months; upon a second conviction imprisonment with hard labor for not less than three months and not exceeding twelve months, without the option of a fine; and upon a third or subsequent conviction penal servitude for not less than one year and not exceeding five years. In addition all goods, plant and utensils connected with each offence shall be confiscated.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY TO BE OBSERVED HERE TOMORROW

Service At Cathedral In Morning; Grand Ball In Evening

Members of the British community will observe St. George's Day tomorrow, when there will be a special church service in the morning and a grand ball under the auspices of the Royal Society of St. George in the evening.

The church service, which will be brief, is to be held at the Cathedral at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning and the St. George's Society has requested that as many members as possible be in attendance. The choir will sing.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the annual St George's ball, which will be given at the New Carlton Cafe, the whole of which has been reserved for the occasion.

Following are the committees which have had charge of the arrangements:

Executive.—Sir Skinner Turner President; Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis, Vice-President; Mr. A. W Dixon; Mr. C. W. Beswick, Mr W. Nation, Hon. Treasurer.

Invitation.—Messrs. R. Bailey, J. L. Beaumont, George Potts C. E. Sparke, E. C. Baker, G. M Billings, S. S. Roberts, E. L Allen, Hon Secretary.

Reception.—Sir Skinner Turner, Sir Edward Pearce, Rev Dean Symons, Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis, Dr. R. S. Ivy.

Supper and Refreshments.—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Messrs. K Martin, R. C. Phillippo, W. A. N Heygate, R. F. C. Master, A. I Welch.

Dance Floor.—Messrs. A. W Dixon, C. Beswick.

Decorations.—Messrs. T. H. U Aldridge, A. W. Brankston, C. Harpur, R. E. Stewardson, G. S Aveyard, A. C. Clear, P. H. Nye.

Publicity.—Messrs. E. F Goodale, O. M. Green, Rev. C. E. Spencer.

Traffic.—Major Hilton-Johnson.

U.S. Planes Flying Across Continent

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Yuma, Ariz., April 21.—Four bombing planes of the United States Army landed here today from San Diego and will continue a flight across the continent tomorrow if weather conditions are favorable.

Conservative Wins In Ludlow Vote

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 20.—The result of the bye election at Ludlow, due to the death of the Earl of Plymouth and the succession of Viscount Windsor, was as follows:

Colonel Windson-Clive (Conservative), 9,956.

Captain Calcott-Pryce (Liberal), 6,740.

Mr. Pollard (Labor), 1,420.

WAR CLOUDS LOOMING IN NORTH WHILE SOUTH FIGHTS

7 American Destroyers Here Ordered To Hankow

SAILING TODAY

Sun's Troops Rout Enemy In Canton And Vicinity

With Sun Yat-sen and Anti-Sun troops fighting in Canton and vicinity for control of the Kwangtung Arsenal and railroads, and the menacing war clouds looming in the North, where Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin are once more reported at swords points events took a new turn yesterday when the vessels of the American Asiatic fleet in port were suddenly ordered to Hankow.

The U.S.S. Black Hawk, and the destroyers Stewart, Preble, Noa, Sicard, Pruitt, William B Preston, and Hulbert will sail up the Yangtsze today. The Black Hawk is expected to lead the way, with Captain G. T. Pettengill in command, at noon, followed shortly after by the other ships.

The vessels, which compose the 45th Division of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, are reported to be going to Hankow because of the nasty situation which appears to be developing there, so that they may be used in case of emergency. Five American gunboats, including the Monocacy, Villalobos, and Quiros, are already up river.

LANDING PARTIES

The vessels carry 1,500 officers and men and they are reported thoroughly organised in landing parties for service in case Wu's and Chang's troops come to blows in the vicinity of Hankow. The ships arrived in Shanghai on April 12 for a two weeks stay which does not expire until Tuesday. A few days ago it was rumored that the ships might be sent to Hankow on Tuesday, and then yesterday orders were received which send them up river today.

The 43rd Division and the U. S. S. Huron, flagship of the Asiatic fleet, with Admiral Anderson aboard, is due to arrive in Shanghai to relieve the 45th on Tuesday. It is expected the 43rd Division will remain two weeks.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, April 19.—After capturing the Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekcheng, the Cantonese and Yunnanese troops are forcing the Kwangsi troops to the north.

Severe fighting took place at Siuping Station on the Canton-Hankow Railroad, the Cantonese forces recapturing the Station and also a locomotive, two cars and some ammunition.

General Chu Pei-teh is leading the Pro-Constitutionalist troops attacking the Kwangsi forces at Yuntam Station on the Canton-Hankow Railroad.

The Canton authorities have executed General Yun Pak-ting who was accused of treason because he secretly assisted General Shen Hung-ying against Kwangtung, General Yun being a Cantonese.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 21.—Brigandage is rampant around Chungking, one band of 1,000 strong being led by a woman.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, April 20.—The joint Cantonese and Yunnanese forces are operating in the West and North River districts against the Kwangsi troops.

In the west the fighting is around Kwangsee and in the north it is centering around Tsingyun. At both points the combined forces have been successful. The Cantonese have cut the Kwangsiites' telegraphic communications between Wuchow and Shiuhing and are hindering their operations.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen is residing at his headquarters at Canton which disposes of the rumor that he had sought safety on board a gunboat in the harbor.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 18.—The Association of Fukienese in Peking has issued a circular telegram denouncing Admiral Lin Chien-chang for opposing General Sun Chuan-fang.

The telegram states that though

General Sun and General Wang Yung-chuan have large forces under them their object is only the defence of the boundaries of the Province. The Association therefore warns Admiral Lin to refrain from joining in any opposition to them.

It is unofficially stated that General Chang Tso-lin and General Lu Yung-ting have wired to Admiral Lin Chien-chang supporting him in his movement for independence.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 18.—It is officially stated that the Government has actually paid the Navy $300,000 in the last few days and has promised to pay them $400,000 in future from the Salt Revenue.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 18.—Ma Liang-chin, Tuli of Anhui reports that in addition to the troops disbanded on April 14 he disbanded a further four battalions on April 17. These were all newly recruited men, whom he decided to disband and send home.

Radio Amateurs Visit French Radio Station

Members of the Shanghai Amateur Radio Society spent an interesting afternoon at the French wireless station at Koukaza yesterday when they inaugurated the first of their trips of inspection to neighbouring wireless stations.

About 30 members turned out and for their trouble they were rewarded with a tour and full explanation of the equipment at the French station. Under the guidance of the chief operator, who was very courteous and persevering in his explanations of the extensive equipment, the party were taken round the station and shown the receiving and transmitting apparatus, and its working was demonstrated. While the party were at the station they were able to see the station in actual working order, messages being sent out to the Empress of Russia, lying off Woosung, and messages were received from Nagasaki and the big wireless station at Cavite, Philippines.

The next meeting of the society will be held on Tuesday at the National Y. M. C. A, Museum Road, when Professor C. H. Robertson will speak on "Receiving and amplifying electro-magnetic waves." Members possessing small portable sets are requested to bring them to the meeting for the benefit of the student members.

CHURCH BUILDING TO BE DISCUSSED TOMORROW NIGHT

Community Church Members To Meet At Navy Y.M.C.A.

On Monday evening the members and friends of the Community Church are invited to meet around the dinner table at the Navy Y.M.C.A. when the question of a suitable site for the new church home will be reopened.

Messrs. Black, Adamson and Gunn have been appointed to submit a scheme for the development of the property and architectural plans for the first unit of the church plant. It is probable that the immediate objective will be a sum sufficient for the purchase of land, the erection of a parsonage, and the erection of a Sunday School building to be used for general church purposes until the main auditorium is erected. The estimated amount for these purposes is about 65,000 taels. Ways and means of raising this money will also be discussed at the meeting tomorrow evening.

The ladies of the Woman's Auxiliary will be the hostesses. The new members of the church have been invited to be the guests of honor. On Easter Sunday twenty-nine joined the church and it is expected that several more will unite with it this Sunday. The Rev. James M. Yard will be the toastmaster at the dinner tomorrow.

Just Unpacked at
"SILBERMAN'S"
the World's Smartest Collar
Van Heusen and Aeretex Collars
In Quarter and Half Sizes.
TEN STYLES TO PICK FROM
Note The Address
Silberman's
5 BROADWAY,
Opposite ASTOR HOUSE

BY J. L. BUTTS

The charge sheet set forth that, Daung Tuh-loh, classified as a blacksmith, had feloniously entered premises at 548 Kiukiang Road and had, still more feloniously, extracted therefrom one electric meter, originally the property of the Municipal Electricity Department.

In support thereto appeared Ong Dai, carpenter, engaged in repair work upon the building mentioned, who reported to the Magistrate and Assessor, that he had seen Daung sneak into the house. When the meter was discovered to be missing he suspected Daung immediately and shortly thereafter the Chinese detectives entrusted with this clue ran down the worthy smith, ransacked his tool basket and rooted the meter out from beneath a mess of horseshoes and other plausible camouflage.

Daung told the Court that the accusation against him had grown out of circumstances the significance of which he would undertake to make clear, setting things to rights. While walking along the street, he said, he had met a man who had invited him into this place and paradoxically requested him to sleep there and sort of keep an eye on things. Daung said that being by nature an accommodating soul, he had acceded to the request and was actively engaged in fulfilling the first half of it when the meter fell off the wall and came clattering down next to his bed. Bethinking himself of his host's injunction about looking after the property, he placed the contrivance in his basket and was taking it away home for safekeeping when the police became meddlesome.

The Court listened to Daung's recital with every evidence of interest and then arranged for him a six weeks' stay in lodgings where there is practically nothing to fall off the wall.

NOTE ON ETIQUETTE

It is the crude Western fashion when one calls at the home of a friend and finds him absent to leave a bit of pasteboard which subsequently notifies the absentee of the visit. This system has its defects. One never knows the friend's reaction on finding the card. Perhaps he views it with sentiments of relief; perhaps he feels regret over having missed the meeting. The last, of course, is what the caller hopes and expects. But he has no way of knowing.

Waung Nyi-ching has evolved an improvement on the Occidental custom. When he calls at a friend's address and the friend does not happen to be about, Waung goes away glowing with the conviction that when that friend returns to his abode he is going to be genuinely grieved not to have been there to greet the visitor.

The other day Waung dropped in at 272 Yunnan Road, the residence of Kyoong Nyi-tsoong. Kyoong not happening to be in, Waung removed his friend's holiday long gown from its hook, took it out and pawned it. Kyoong was evidently familiar with Waung's methods and as a result of a report to the police Waung and the pawnticket were rounded up.

"Well," Waung protested to the Court. "He wasn't at home. And besides I needed money."

The Court reminded the defendant that twice previously he had been enrolled for brief courses in etiquette at the Municipal jail and signed him up for a month this time.

PAGE MR. ALADDIN

A Chinese sub-foreman of the Public Works Department engaged in brewing danger lamps about the scene of some construction work on Yu Yuen Road a few nights ago was smitten practically dumb with amazement to see Tsong Kwei-li pick up one of the red beacons and walk away with it. By the time the sub-foreman caught up with Tsong the lamp was not in evidence, but it was found a moment or so later concealed beneath Tsong's gown.

"I didn't intend to steal the light," was Tsong's official explanation. "I am a countryman and had just come to Shanghai. I had never seen such a lamp and I picked it up to look at it. I do not know the local customs."

The Magistrate informed the stranger that it was one of the city's customs to provide free board and lodging for persons who picked up and walked away with lamps or other property and that he might now consider himself a guest of the Municipality for three days.

TO GIVE SHOWER FOR NEW GIRL'S HOME TUESDAY

Lodge Of Girl's Friendly Society To Open On May 12

A "shower" for the new Lodge of the Girls' Friendly Society will be held at the Church House, 21 Kiukiang Road at 4 o'clock Tuesday.

All interested in the opening of a boarding home for business girls are invited to attend and bring a gift which will make the establishment more comfortable.

At present the home boasts only dining room furniture consequently all articles of furniture will be appreciated. The Lodge, which is the first of its kind to be opened in China, is located at 136 Boone Road. The home will be opened May 12 by the Right Reverend Bishop Molony. The Girls' Friendly Society has secured Miss Halley as superintendent and applications for rooms should be addressed to her at the Lodge.

Accommodations will be furnished at reasonable rates and will be open to transient as well as permanent guests. The Society hopes to open the Lodge especially to strangers in the city and, if advised, will meet boats and trains.

HARDING'S PLAN TO ENTER WORLD COURT OPPOSED

Congressman Wood Makes First Republican Attack On Proposal

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, April 21.—Congressman W. R. Wood, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, held a conference with President Harding today during which he told the President that he believed Republican opposition toward the possibilities of the United States joining the International Court of Justice were even stronger than against entering the League of Nations. It was a mistake, he said, for the Administration to urge the proposition of America's entry to the Court.

Congressman Wood stated after he left the conference that his statement had failed to alter the President's opinion.

Congressman Wood's statement is the first open opposition, outside of the little group of irreconcilables, to the President's proposal that the United States enter the World Court.

The Congressman presented the opinions as his own, but stated that he was sure they were shared by a large group within the Republican party.

President Harding is understood to have taken the position that the opposition is largely based on a misunderstanding of conditions which would attend American acceptance of membership in the World Court, and it has been learned that he will make an official statement in the near future explaining the Administration's attitude in the matter.

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Geneva, April 21.—Mr. Adachi, the Japanese Minister to Belgium, who is attending the sessions of the League of Nations, has announced that he has been in communication with Prof. Manley C. Hudson of Harvard University concerning a plan whereby the United States could join the International Court of Justice without committing itself in any way to join the League of Nations.

Carzon Hints British May Intervene In The Ruhr

(Continued from Page 1)

streets. Fugitive eye-witnesses declare that the mob is completely in control of the town. Bands of men armed with firearms, knives, etc., roam the streets. A few detectives defended the Town Hall, which was attacked yesterday evening.

The French troops are apparently adopting an absolutely passive attitude. German reports state that they refused the request of the city authorities to allow police from other towns to enter Muelheim.

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 20.—The Vossische Zeitung's account of the situation at Muelheim was apparently somewhat colored. Reuter's correspondent at Muelheim reports that police from other towns have succeeded in clearing out the "Red Guards" from the main part of the town. Twenty arrests were made and it is reported that six persons were killed in the course of the disturbances.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, April 20.—A despatch from Muelheim reports that order has been fully restored and police are patrolling the streets.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, April 20.—The Berliner Lokalanzeiger reports that gunsmith shops at Oberhausen were plundered today. Miners going to work were held up by armed Communists. Unemployed, wearing the Soviet Star, forced an entrance into the Town Hall at Ruhrort, the lower part of which they now occupy. The paper asserts that 1,800 men of the "Red Army" carried out military exercises at Gelsenkirchen today under the eyes of the French troops.

No Progress Made In U. S. Japan Wireless Dispute

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 18.—It is reported that no progress is being made in the negotiations with regard to the wireless controversy.

It is emphasised in American circles that the American Government does not object to stations being built by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha but merely complains of the monopolistic clause in the agreement.

It is further stated that the demand for equal opportunity is not based upon the Washington Conference but upon old treaty rights such as the Treaty of 1858.

A.W.C. Calender

Monday, April 23—Art Department, American Woman's Club out door sketching 9 a.m. at Hardoon Gardens.

Literary Department American Woman's Club, 4 p.m. tea at 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road 5 p.m. meeting at Royal Asiatic Society Hall. 12 o'clock—tiffin under auspices of American Woman's Club at Old Carlton on Ningpo Road.

Tuesday, April 24—College Club meeting at 2:30 p.m. at 19 Yuen Ming Yuen Road for visit to factory. Tea at 4:00 p.m. at 37 Kinchow Road.

Cafeteria tiffin at Old Carlton Cafe under auspices of American Woman's Club.

Wednesday, April 25—Cafeteria tiffin at Old Carlton under auspices of American Woman's Club.

Thursday, April 26—American Woman's Club cafeteria tiffin at Old Carlton.

Friday, April 27—Garden Section meeting at 4 p.m. at Mrs. Wright's home. Lecture by Mr. Kerr F. R. H. S. Tiffin at Old Carlton.

Saturday, April 28—Tiffin by A. W. C. at Old Carlton.

Look Out!
The FLIRT
is Coming

The Yellow Lantern
Jack Mason
Proprietor
NO OTHER BRANCHES IN SHANGHAI OR ELSEWHERE
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Ivory
Amber
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TELEPHONES
C. 537 Manager's Office
C. 1543 General Office
C. 1535 Property Office
C. 535 Furnishing Dept.
W. 2188 Factory

CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE

American-Oriental Banks at Foochow, Chungking, and Shanghai.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31, 1922

RESOURCES

	Foochow First year	Chungking First year	Shanghai Fifth year	Combined
Loans and Discounts	$150,803.41	$502,588.12	$2,583,485.32	$3,236,876.85
Stocks and Bonds	.....	.....	$ 285,986.42	$ 285,986.42
Bank Property	.....	.....	$ 740,967.69	$ 740,967.69
Furniture and Fixtures	$ 7,387.17	$ 13,777.95	$ 15,193.41	$ 36,358.53
Deferred Charges	$ 14,618.63	$ 23,611.11	.....	$ 38,229.74
Other Assets	$ 2,794.58	$ 11,630.02	$ 87,672.81	$ 102,097.41
Cash on Hand & due from Banks	$543,547.95	$376,610.16	$1,003,546.99	$1,923,705.10
Profit & Loss a/c	.....	$ 3,344.14*	.....	.....
	$719,151.74	$931,561.50	$4,716,852.64	$6,364,221.74

LIABILITIES

Capital (Paid up)	$250,000.00	$250,000.00	$ 425,370.00	$ 925,370.00
Undivided Profits	$ 1,973.64	.....	$ 27,733.99	$ 26,363.49*
Circulation	$ 45,637.00	.....	$ 984,000.00	$1,029,637.00
Deposits	$418,438.82	$680,803.52	$3,258,989.28	$4,358,231.62
Other Liabilities	$ 3,102.28	$ 757.98	$ 20,759.37	$ 24,619.63
	$719,151.74	$931,561.50	$4,716,852.64	$6,364,221.74

* Profit and Loss in Chungking column deducted from Undivided profit in combined column.

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GOBS SEE CHINA'S LARGEST PAGODA ON SOOCHOW TRIP

Great Time Had By All When Sailors See Soochow On Donkeys

One hundred and twenty-five sailors from the U.S.S. destroyers in port had the time of their lives yesterday, when under the direction of two secretaries of the Shanghai Navy Y.M.C.A. they enjoyed a sight seeing trip at Soochow.

Leaving Shanghai in two special coaches at seven a.m. the sailors arrived in Soochow at 9 o'clock where they mounted donkeys. From the noise and confusion at the station it seemed as if all the donkeys in the fascinating old city had been called into service and were waiting for the arrival of the sailors.

With a jingle of bells and shouts from the donkey boys the long procession of 125 minature Missouri mules dashed down the Big Horse Road.

VISIT GARDENS

Under the guidance of Mr. A. C. Ellis, activity secretary and Mr. A. W. Hazzard, physical director of the local Navy 'Y' the party visited many of the lovely old gardens of Soochow.'

The gardens with their rockeries, lakes, artificially built hills are especially picturesque at present as the trees are covered with spring blossoms.

There are many tales of interest woven around the gardens and a famous "White Fox Spirit" is said to haunt one of the gardens in the heart of the city. According to a bent and wrinkled story teller at the garden gate the "White Fox Spirit" assumes the form of an actor when ever a troup of actors is engaged by the owners of the garden to perform at a family celebration.

Because of this and the fact that misfortune and even death follows the path of the actor whom the White Fox Spirit impersonates it has become difficult to secure players who are willing to act in the garden.

The sailors greatly enjoyed wandering through the Temple of Five Hundred Gods, which is one of the best kept temples in China, and were impressed by the Thousand Handed Goddess of Mercy.

A PICNIC TIFFIN

A picnic tiffin was served at the foot of the ancient Tiger Hill pagoda at noon. The steward from the Shanghai Navy 'Y' restuarant arranged the luncheon for them which included flocks of apple pie.

During the afternoon the sailors dashed through the narrow winding streets of the city and went shopping in the fascinating shops for which Soochow is famous. The jade, old embroidery, brass, curio, silk, carved wood shops were of special interest.

According to the old story tellers of Soochow there is a dragon asleep under the long street which leads to the Big Pagoda, which by the way, is said to be the largest in China. Every so often the old dragon wants to turn over in his sleep so various families owning property on the street, dig up the stones in front of their houses so as to give the dragon fresh air and to enable him to move about more easily.

SOOCHOW SKYSCRAPER

The sailors climbed up the winding stairs to the top of the pagoda from which a splendid view of the hills overlooking the city, the masses of curved roofed buildings, the city walls and green rice fields beyond the city gates, and the picturesque canals could be seen.

There are many tales about the building of the pagoda. It seems that once upon a time Soochow was threatened with a flood which destroy the city. A very wealthy man of the city erected the pagoda to the wind and water spirits in the hope that they would be pleased and the city would be spared.

The wind and water spirits found the pagoda acceptable and the storm abated while the promise was given that the city would never be destroyed by flood.

The sailors returned to Shanghai on the evening train.

Alleged Police Cruelty Trial Continues Tomorrow

Further discussion concerning the political aspect of the alleged police cruelty trial now before Sir Skinner Turner and a jury in the British Supreme Court in which Detective Sub-Inspector Gabbutt and Detective Sergeant Balchin are charged with having used third degree' methods on a Chinese, came out at the case yesterday before it was adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Several new witnesses also gave testimony for the prosecution. and it is possible the defense witnesses will take the stand tomorrow.

A woman named Li Dung-soo was the first witness called. The complainant was a nephew. He came to see her, said he had been working for a foreigner for three days and wanted her to lend him $400 "to save his life."

Cross-examined by Mr. Reader Harris: What did he say? He could not stand the torture any more.

He said he had been tortured then? No.

You say he could not stand the torture? He said he wanted money to save his life? Yes.

Did he describe to you any beating? No, he did not tell me.

Witness added that she saw Loh again at midnight, when he came to see her with a Japanese and Chinese.

The gatekeeper at Mr. Chang's house, 40 Jessfield Road, said he knew Loh. He described the visit which was made by the complainant to the house early in February when he wanted to ask madame to lend him a few hundred dollars to save his life as he could not stand the torture any more. Balchin was with him. A Chinese detective told him that $740 was missing, and in a "fierce way" the dollars were demanded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reader Harris: The conversation was carried on in the Shanghai dialect. When the party went away it was getting dark. He was frightened when he saw Loh's face which was swollen.

AMAH TESTIFIES

The amah at Mr. Chang's house was then called. She spoke of the visit made by a foreigner and two Chinese when she was cleaning the windows. Loh was asked by her what was the matter with him. He said he had been working for three days with a foreign master and the latter had lost $740. He wanted madame to lend him some money to save his life as he could not stand the pain any more. The people who accompanied him stood near.

Cross-examined by Mr. Reader Harris: The amount mentioned was $740.

Mis Chang said she knew the complainant, and saw him early in February. She was on the verandah, about 5 o'clock, she had heard a great noise and so came out. She saw Loh, two Chinese and one foreigner. Loh spoke to her, and said, "Miss, will you ask Madame to save my life. I cannot stand the torture." A Chinese detective said, "after all where have you put the money?" Loh's face was swollen. The father was out but the mother was home. She reported the incident to her father.

Cross-examined witness said she did not hear any particular sum of money mentioned.

Dr. Willcome Mau of the Police Hospital, Woosung Road, Shanghai said he examined Loh on February 6. He had no request but he examined him to see what he complained about. The man's arms could be moved but not very well. The man complained of having been beaten, and when examined witness found bruises.

Was what you saw consistent with having been beaten? Would beating produce what you saw? Yes.

The certificate was put in to show that he had found bruises on the buttocks and shoulders There was no dislocation.

Witness said the man could not take off his clothes and he assisted him.

Did you tell him to bend his legs? As far as I remember I did not.

You told us in the Court below that you shifted his clothes but did not take them off? I took off the shirt but the trousers were let down up to the knees.

What kind of belt was he wearing? I cannot remember.

You examined him in the hospital? Yes. I did not think that he was in danger of losing his life. He was not obliged to stay in hospital, as there was no great danger. I did not say in my certificate that he appeared to me to have been beaten.

The Judge: What made you think that he got the dislocation?

The Witness: Because I asked him to move his arms and he could not do so. So I made a special note on the certificate that there was no dislocation.

Mr. Alex. Ting, an attorney, said he saw Loh at about 6:30 p.m. on the 6th.

Why did you go to see him? At the request of friends who wanted me to do the best I could to get him out of trouble.

Legal trouble? Yes, some charge at the Police Station.

I suppose you mean Mr. Chang? Yes.

Did you go down to take his evidence? I wanted to see him and hear him.

Witness added that he went to Hongkew Station and interviewed Loh. He came into the detectives' room.

Anybody present with Loh? I think I was taken into the office by Gabbutt.

Was Loh left alone with you in the room? No, except for a short time when Gabbutt went to see the Inspector in charge as I had asked for Loh to be medically examined.

He was in the room all the time? Yes.

FIRST EXAMINATION

And the language spoken? Shanghai mixed with Ningpo. He said there was "nothing in it," when reference was made to his injuries. He used the word sore (in English). He said, "Sore all over." Sore all over the body and inside. I noticed, because it was unusual, that his right arm was hanging in an abnormal way. His face was swollen and he did not stand straight. When he said to me that he was sore all over I wanted to get at the truth of it and asked him to take off his clothes and he said he could not do it. Then I stepped up and helped him. Gabbutt also helped. After undoing the first few buttons I saw bruises on the shoulder and elbow, and on the right arm. What struck me most was the mark above the buttocks. It looked moist and pinkish. It seemed to bear out the complaint made. I did not go any further.

Mr. Ting added that when the complainant was questioned as to who beat him he avoided it and did not care to mention names. No suggestion was made that there should be a parade of men—Chinese and Japanese—to find out who did the beating.

Referring to the proceedings at the Mixed Court, Mr. Ting said that when he defended the complainant he asked Balchin if he had noticed the mark on his (Loh's) face and that his upper lip on the right side was bloody. He asked, further, if that was the result of a slap, and Balchin, he thought, answered "Possibly."

Was slapping the only form, aggravated or otherwise that you put? No.

Did you mention any other form? Yes, I mentioned the bruises on the eye.

Did you ask how that came? I asked him to keep at it. left the matter at that because I saw the man was in a very bad state.

Cross-examined, Mr. Ting said Loh did not tell him at the Station who had beaten him except that they were Chinese and Japanese. He spoke very slowly. Gabbutt did not offer to produce the Japanese. The complainant was very reluctant in giving information, looked around in a very suspicious manner and spoke very slowly. He was afraid to tell what he had to tell. He walked slowly, limpingly, with difficulty and with pain.

Producing the printed circular exhibited yesterday, Mr. Reader Harris asked witness if he had seen it before. Mr. Ting replied in the negative but he saw it last night. He did not like it. He had not seen a notice withdrawing the document.

POLITICAL ASPECT

The Judge remarked that political capital was being made out of the case but that did not alter the facts: had the witness seen the document in any of the local press, as far as he could remember? No.

Witness added that he believed the Ningpo Guild supplied the money for the prosecution in the lower Court.

The Judge stated that somebody found the money. Did Counsel suggest it was improper?

Mr. Reader Harris: Not at all.

Counsel than dealt with the circular and a note in the "Sinwanpao" where accusations were made against foreigners and demanding extraterritoriality.

Mr. Chang and his chauffeur were then called, and after their evidence the case was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

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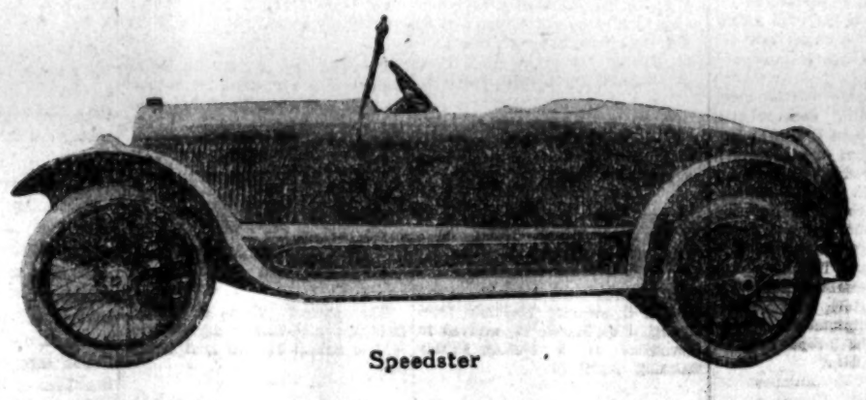
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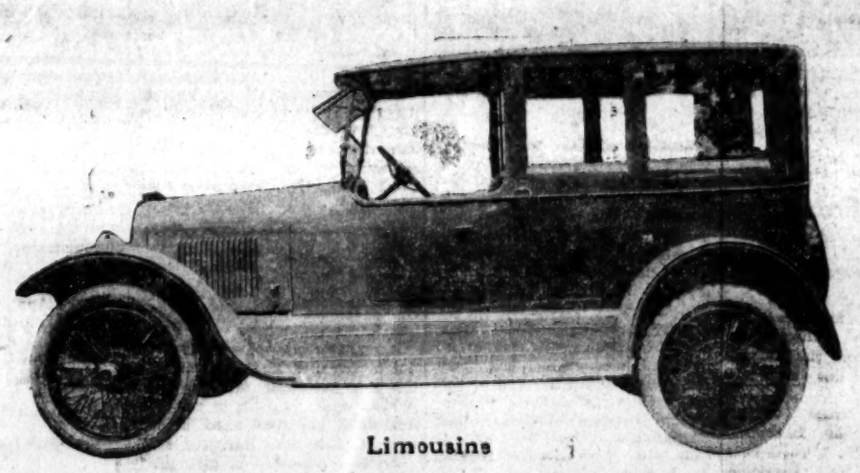
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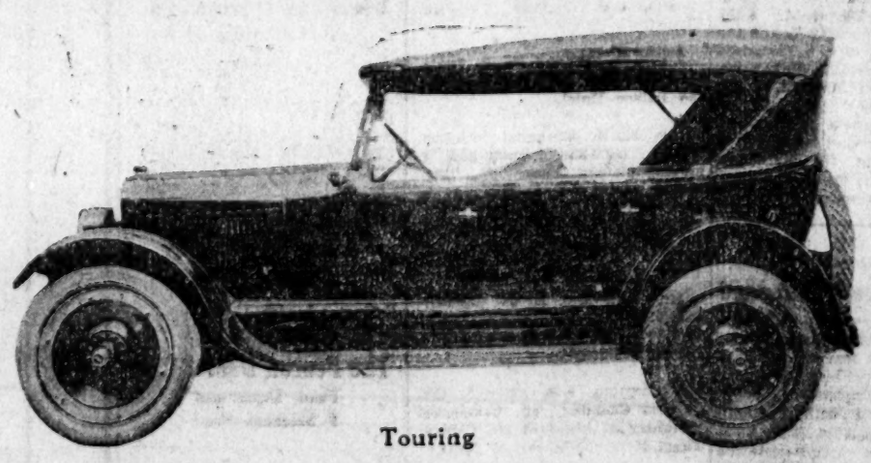
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KING FUAD OF EGYPT SIGNS NEW CONSTITUTION

Salvos Of Guns Herald Promulgation — Gratifies National Aspirations

(Reuter's Service)

Cairo, April 20.—The King signed the Constitution late yesterday evening. The promulgation was heralded this morning by salvoes of guns throughout Egypt.

The Premier, Yehia Pasha, in a declaration, states that he is most gratified that the Constitution harmonises with national aspirations. No modification has been introduced affecting the fundamental principle of the sovereignty of the people.

The Premier pays a tribute to King Fuad's very friendly reception of the Cabinet's propositions and declares that the Egyptians will astonish the world by their rapid and complete adaptation to the Parliamentary regime and their profound attachment to the first constitutional King of Egypt.

The Constitution declares that Egypt is a Sovereign State with a free and independent Government and an hereditary monarchy. The official religion is Islam and the official language Arabic.

It provides for obligatory elementary education for both sexes free in public schools, and declares that all powers emanate from the nation.

Legislative power will be exercised by the King concurrently with the Senate and the Chamber but the King and the Chamber alone are entitled to impose an increase in taxes. The King can return any bill to Parliament for reexamination but if voted by a two-thirds majority in each House it will become law. The King can dissolve the Chamber, nominate or dismiss Ministers, and nominate or revoke diplomatic representatives on the proposition of the Foreign Minister.

The present Constitution is applicable to the Kingdom of Egypt but this provision in no way effect's Egypt's rights in the Sudan. The title which the King of Egypt will bear will be established after authorised delegations have fixed the definite status of the Sudan.

The King can declare war, make peace and form alliances subject to the consent of Parliament.

The Constitution in no way affects Egypt's obligations towards foreign countries, the rights of foreigners legally acquired in Egypt or recognised by usages or treaties.

MUTT & JEFF -:- Jeff Finds Something Of Great Interest In Tut's Tomb -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).

GEE, WHEN MUTT SEES WHAT I'VE FOUND IN KING TUT'S TOMB HE'LL TURN A HANDSPRING WITH JOY!
MUTT, LOOK AT THE TABLET I FOUND IN TUT'S TOMB. DO YOU KNOW WHAT IT IS,—? ANSWER ME THAT!
I CAN'T READ EGYPTIAN BUT I SEE A FIGURE OF A LION CHISELED ON IT!
RIGHTO' THIS IS THE FIRST LION TAMERS' CLUB CHARTER! IT'S DATED 1403 B.C.
MY WORD!
THE FIRST BY-LAW STATES THAT A GUY HAS TO BE A REGULAR FELLOW TO BECOME A LION TAMER!
QUITE SO, QUITE SO! AND WHO WAS THE FIRST 'BIG CHEESE?
WHO WOULD YOU SUPPOSE? KING TUT, OF COURSE!
OOWAH!
CLAP CLAP

News Brevities

The official opening of the new offices of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China will be held next Saturday at 11:30 a.m. Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., British Consul-General, will officiate.

* * *

Mr. Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, will arrive in Shanghai tomorrow for the two concerts he gives here in the near future.

* * *

Mrs. Julius Reis of Manila is at the Astor House Hotel on a short visit to Shanghai.

* * *

Silk which went forward on the P. and O. steamer Kashmir from Shanghai on March 17, arrived in Marseilles at 5 o'clock Friday morning, April 20.

* * *

Silk and mail shipped on the "President Madison", which sailed from Shanghai at 4 p.m. March 26, arrived in New York at 1:30 a.m. April 17. Actual time in transit Shanghai to New York, 21 days 9 hours and 30 minutes.

* * *

Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, U. S. Minister to Peking, will arrive in Shanghai early in May accompanied by Mrs. Schurman, who is returning to America for a short stay.

* * *

Members of the St. George's Society are reminded that as usual there will be a special service at the Cathedral on St. George's Day. The choir will attend. The service will last about 15 minutes. As many members of the Society as possible are urged to be present.

* * *

Mr. T. Funatsu, the local Japanese Consul-General, leaves for Mukden, where he has been transferred, about the end of this month or early in May. Following Mr. Funatsu's departure and pending the arrival of Mr. S. Fuda, the new Consul-General, Mr. J. Noda, Vice-Consul, will be in charge of the Consulate.

* * *

The funeral procession for Hsin-tse, late chairman of the Shanghai Silk Guild, will take place this afternoon. The cortege will leave the North Chekiang Road home of the deceased at 2 o'clock headed by the band of General Ho Feng-lin. After passing through some of the main streets of the settlement, the remains will lie in state at the Wuchow Guild in Chapei.

* * *

Mr. J. E. Hill and Mr. G. Spengler of Peking are registered at the Palace Hotel.

* * *

The North Shanghai Baptist Church on Jukong Road had a moving picture show of "The Stream of Life" last night to raise funds to start a reading room and library which will be open to the public. The auditorium was filled.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mossop and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Moule went to Ningpo on the s.s. Hsin Peking yesterday.

* * *

A reception was given by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday in honor of Mr. Chiang Yung, former Minister of Justice. Members of Municipal advisory board and directors of the Chamber were present.

* * *

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has rejected the request by local merchants to exempt Chinese tea for exportation from taxation.

* * *

The Shanghai Seamen's Union in a declaration yesterday endorsed the stand taken by the independent contingent of the Shanghai navy against the militaristic policy of Peking in Fukien.

* * *

The annual sports of Fuhtan College will be held at the Siccawei Middle School campus next Saturday.

* * *

In reply to the local Fukien Guild, General Wang Yungchuan, commander-in-chief of Fukien, stated in a letter received here yesterday that he would continue his policy of keeping his province out of militarism unless pressed to take up arms as a measure of defense.

* * *

The tenth anniversary of the Ming Kuo Girls' School was celebrated yesterday with a musical program at its campus, Woosung. Mr. Yuan Shin-tao, ex-Minister Education and Mr. Shen Hsin-ching secretary of the Kiangsu Educational Association, were among the speakers.

Two Mails From America Due On Wednesday

Two trans-Pacific mail boats are arriving from the United States next Wednesday, and the Nyanza, from Europe, is due here on Friday, April 27.

The President Grant, usually carrying a heavy mail, is coming from Seattle and Japan ports next Wednesday, and the President Lincoln of the Pacific Mail, which is coming from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japanese ports, will arrive the same day the Grant is making port. Both the vessels should arrive at Yokohama on Friday.

Following the sailings of the Empress of Russia and the Nile last night, the next mail for the States will go on the President Wilson, Saturday, April 28.

The Russia is due to arrive in Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama on May 7, and the Nile is to arrive in San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu on May 13.

European mail will be sent on the Paul Lecat next Friday, and the Karmala one day later. The Lecat is sailing for Marseilles via ports, and the latter will make London as its terminal port.

German In Court On Larceny Charge

Walter Herzog, alias George Shilling, German seaman, appeared in the Mixed Court before Assessor Shimizu and Magistrate Tsang yesterday charged with breaking into a shop at 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road and stealing two oxy-acetelene welding blow. pipes belonging to Mr. A. Hauert. The case was remanded for hearing by the American Assessor.

N. Y. K. Reduces Fares To U. S.

Announcement was made yesterday by the N. Y. K. that the American line passenger fare has been reduced from Yen 510 to Yen 480, first class, and from $150, second class, to $130 with European food.

Another reduction to take place at once reduces. first and second class passage for Customs officials between Shanghai and Europe and vice versa 15 per cent.

SURETY COMPANIES WITHDRAW FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople, April 20.—Over 40 British insurance companies have notified the authorities that they are withdrawing their business from Constantinople.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 20.—On the occasion of the appointment of General Weygand as High Commissioner for Syria, the newspapers recall the work accomplished by his predecessor, General Gouraud.

The Intransigeant says: "Syria has been endowed with political equipment and public services which will return to her agriculturists and her businessmen the prosperity which they have long forgotten. That was the work of General Gouraud. No one will permit such a good servant of the country to depart without expressing their gratitude to him with sincere emotion."

The Temps says: "General Weygand, who succeeds General Gouraud, is himself too a tried soldier, who, on the model of his great master, Marshal Foch, will show that one can only be a great military chief if one has at the same time the qualities of a great administrator."

French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, April 20.—General Pelle, the French High Commissioner, has left Constantinople for Lausanne where he will head the French delegation.

Hold Bazaar For Academy At Tsingtao

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsingtao, April 12.—The community has just had an interesting social event in the Benefit Entertainments for the American Academy in Tsingtao. Mesdames Turner, Adams, Bateman and Collins were the committee that arranged and carried through the bazaar and the program.

The following was the afternoon program:

1.—Piano duett, Minuetto from Symphony in E. Flat, Mozart, by Renie and Fritzi Rittmueller.

2.—Boxing by two Chinese experts.

3.—Violin Solo, Mr. A. Gordon.

4.—Piano Solo, Rondo Elegante, Rosenhain, by Renie Rittmueller.

5.—Pageant, Some High Points in the History of the School, by the students.

The evening program was as follows:

1.—Pageant, by the Pupils.

2.—Song, Cavatine des pages (Hugenots) Meyerbeer, by Mrs. Cehavove'aky.

3.—Violin Solo: (a) Nocturne, Tchaikowsky, (b) Tarantella, Franz Drale, by Mr. A. Gordon.

4.—Song, My Ships, Barratt, by Mrs. Bateman.

5.—Dance, Minuet, by Misses Alihan and Ehrhardt.

6.—Songs at the Piano, Mrs. Webb.

Radio Licenses Are Opposed For 'Pubs'

London, April 19.—Grand opera while you drink is the latest inducement offered by enterprising English publicans who are applying for licenses to install radio receiving sets in their "pubs." They yill not achieve this without a struggle, however, as the clergy is fighting the granting of licenses to them and has succeeded in winning the first encounter at Nottingham.

When the publicans applied for court licenses the attorneys praised the enterprise as a means of bringing culture to the "workmen's club" by furnishing high class entertainment cheaply.

"Philanthropy is not behind this scheme," Canon Field, vicar of St. Mary's Church, declared. "It is obvious that more people will be induced to frequent public houses when the wireless is installed. And more drink will be consumed, as the people won't be expected to sit down to programs and then walk out again without drinking."

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s.
DR. LECLERC Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.3, London.
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

DR. F. FRANEK, M.D
Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11 1, 4-6.
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If you could watch every process of Steinway production you would appreciate the reasons underlying Steinway leadership. The name Steinway brings a vision of the world's greatest artists, who have acclaimed it the utmost effort of manufacturing in the field of art.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

LET US DO YOUR PAINTING
or supply your needs from our large assorted stock of
PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS
Estimates furnished upon request
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The Fearon Daniel Co.
Paint Department
5 Szechuen Road

COULD YOU GET A MARRIAGE LICENSE?

In the Colorado State Legislature there is a bill pending that if passed will require all grooms-to-be to carry at least $2000.00 (Gold) of life insurance before a marriage license will be issued them.

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY INCORPORATED
MAIN OFFICE: 3 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI
Telephone Central 8000
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PEKING TSINAN-FU
Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

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You know what you've always wanted a cigarette to do.
Chesterfields do it.
They not only please your taste (other cigarettes do that) but they do more.
They give to your smoking an enjoyment so complete so full so entirely different that there's only one way to describe it—
"They Satisfy"

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CIGARETTES
of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended
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Sole Agents for the Far East
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MOSQUITO NETS AT POPULAR PRICES! NEW SHIPMENTS OF LACE CURTAINS AND NETS

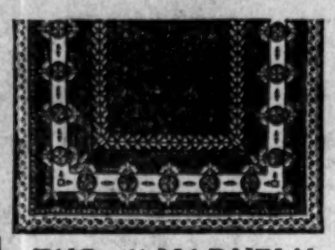
"WHITEAWAY'S"

FOR LOW PRICE FURNISHING GOODS

STOCK UP THE LINEN CUPBOARD WHILE THESE LOW PRICED, HIGH VALUES ARE HERE

New Delivery of Best English printed cretonnes in good range of designing 31 in. wide ***$1.25*** yd.

REVERSIBLE PRINTED DOMESTIC
31 inches wide on Buff and Cream Grounds
Price ***$1.65*** yd.



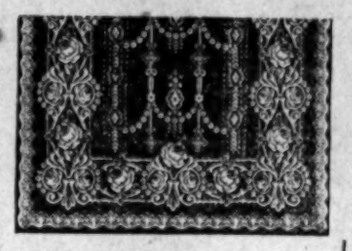
THE "MARVEL" NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS
Handsome designs
Size about 50 in. by 3½ yards.
Price **$5.50** per pair

Double Bordered "MESH" Casement Cloth
abt. 42 in. wide
Price $1.25 yd.
absolutely the most economical light curtain on the market

The **"Whitelaw" Mosquito" Net**
Price **$9.50** each
for 6½ x 3 ft. beds
A marvel of value try one made up from best English Netting & Calico

All our Mosquito Nets are made up on the premises under the supervision of a foreigner. We **stock ready made** all sizes with the square or round top.

The **"Whitelaw" Mosquito Net**
Price **$9.50** each
for 6½ x 3 ft. bed. made up from our standing netting with calico top and tapes on the outside
Unparalleled value



NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS
all white with neat designs
Length 2½ yds.
Price 3.50 pair
Length 3 yds
Price **$4.95** pair

Superior Quality Nottingham Lace curtains in Ivory shade, only about
3½ yds long
Price 17.50 per pair
4 yds long
Price **$19.50** per pair

THE NEW FADELESS "FISH" NET
for window curtains can be used as long curtain on the tight screen or in conjunction, full range of all new colors Guaranteed absolutely fadeless 54 inch wide
$1.95 yd.

ALL NEW GOODS; 50,000 $1.00 VALUES

$Dollar Day$

MONDAY 23rd UNTIL SATURDAY 28th
DOUBLE VALUE FOR YOUR DOLLAR

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL VALUES WE OFFER FOR A DOLLAR

200 Tea Kettles Black Steel Enamelled 21 inch THIS WEEK **$1.00** each	***750 Only*** White-Law Pillow Cases Good Strong Quality THIS WEEK **$1.00** for 2	***1000 Lots Men's*** White Lawn Handkerchiefs THIS WEEK **$1.00** for 5
735 Dozens Men's Cotton Socks Black or White THIS WEEK **$1.00** for 2	***1050 Yard*** English Mosquito Netting, 72 inch wide THIS WEEK **$1.00** yard	***50 Dozen Pairs*** Ladies White Lisle Stockings THIS WEEK **$1.00** pair
100 Only English Tinned Steel Fry Pans, 10 inch THIS WEEK **$1.00** each	***Hundreds of English Open End*** Men's Ties Various Designs THIS WEEK **$1.00** each	***100 Only*** Deep Glass Bowls Moulded Design, 8 inch THIS WEEK **$1.00** each
125 Dozen Bleached Turkish Towels Size 18x35 inch THIS WEEK **$1.00** for 2	***600 Only*** Engiish Printed Teacloths Size 35x35 inch THIS WEEK **$.100** each	***123 Pairs*** British Made "Mikado" Braces THIS WEEK **$1.00** pair
1000 Yard Best English Voile Various Designs, 40 inch wide THIS WEEK **$1.00** yard	***10,000 Yard*** English Flowered Voile Various Design, 27 inch THIS WEEK **$1.00** 2 yd.	***50 Only*** Aluminium Saucepans Deep 2 pins size THIS WEEK **$1.00** each
100 Dozen Ladies Ribbed Cotton Vests THIS WEEK **$1.00** each	***2000 Vacuum*** Flask I pint Size, Green Case, Europeon Made THIS WEEK **$1.00** each	***5 Gross*** White Tea Cups an Saucers THIS WEEK **$1.00** for 3
10,000 Yard Canton Torchon Lace THIS WEEK **$1.00** 12 yd.	***325 Only*** Lace Trimmed Duchess Sets THIS WEEK **$1.00** set.	***135 Ladies Patent*** Leather Belts All Colours ½ and ¾ inch wide THIS WEEK **$1.00** each

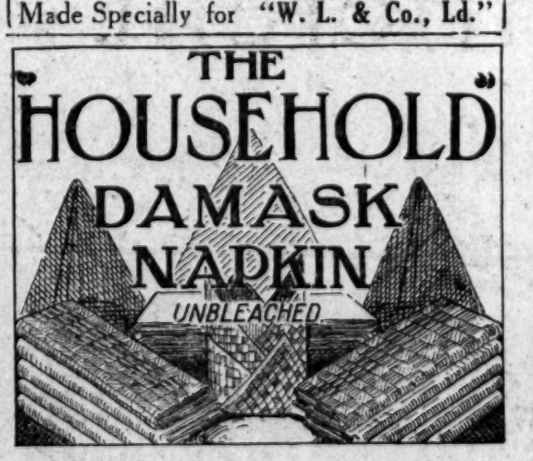
THE "STANDARD"
Casement Cloth in Full Range of self Ayed shades
50 inches wide Price ***$1.00*** yd.
30 inches wide Price ***75*** cts.
Made Specially for **"W. L. & Co., Ld."**

What about those loose Furniture Covers!

Best workmanship at Lowest Cost

Let us give you an estimate

All Work under the Supervision of a Foreigner



"Household" Damask Napkins
This Napkin is not pure Bleached but is woven from extra strong yarns and will bleach beautifully for messes, clubs, and institutions
Price ***$3.95*** per Dozen

"The Household" Damask to Match Napkins, 54 in. *$1.25* yd.

The "Beau Fast"
Fancy Filet Nets
about 42 inches
Price ***$1.25*** yard

50 in. wide ***$1.50*** yds.

With plain edge in one shade only

New Delivery of Printed Bedspreads in Charming Designs and Colorings
Single Bed Size
Price $3.75 each

Double Bed Size
$5.75 each

Ice Blankets 60 x 80 inch.
Price $1.50 each

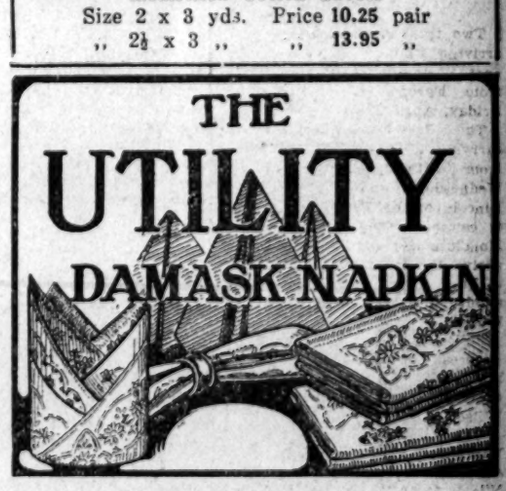
Get one while they last

PURE BLEACHED BED SHEETS
Full Hemmed ready

Size 54 x 90 inch	Price	**4.75**	pair
,, 70 x 90 ,,	,,	**6.75**	,,
,, 90 x 103 ,,	,,	**9.75**	,,

Hemstitch Cotton Sheets

Size 2 x 3 yds.	Price	**10.25**	pair
,, 2½ x 3 ,,	,,	**13.95**	,,



Pure Bleached Damask Napkin
in neat design all hemmed ready for use size 20 by 20 inches
Price ***$4.50*** dozen

The "Wayloo" Damask Napkin Bleached
Size about 23 by 23 inches
Price ***$7.95*** per dozen

Plain Calico, hemmed and buttoned
size 20 x 30 inch
Price 60 cts. each $5.75 dozen
Plain Hemstitched Cotton, size 18 x 28 inch
Price $1.25 each

White Satin Finished Bed Quilt
68 x 86 in. Price ***$10.50*** each
80 x 96 in. ,, ***$12.50*** ,,
86 x 100 in. ,, ***$16.50*** ,,
The Pearlie Bed Quilt
68 x 86 in. ***$22.50*** each
86 x 106 in. ***$29.50*** ,,

Double Bordered Casement cloth with Printed edge
30 inch Price ..... 75 cts.
36 ,, ,, ... 85 cts.
The "Bunty" Casement Cloth assorted colors
50 inches wide $1.75 yd.
Warranted Fast Colours

Plain Filet Net in White & Ivory
Size about 40 in. wide
$1.25 yd.

about 50 inches
Price ***$1.50*** yard

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI

TERMS CASH

"WAYLOO CORNER"
NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

NO CREDIT

Restriction Of Rubber Is Working Out Splendidly

(Continued from Page 1)

had been held up had been sold at this price. It has been in the interests of rubber companies to get the price of 1s. 6d. in order to obtain larger release from the restricted output. Although the price has since dropped to 1s. 4¼d. per pound, at which it stands at present, it is really quite steady, there being no weakness. The stocks in London are still big. Apparently they are tightly held or else they would have come on the market for sale at the ruling rate. Supplies are there but they are not for sale at prevailing quotations. The London stock is about 70,000 tons.

There seems to be some doubt expressed in London as to whether there will be any release at the end of April. A reading of the Ordinance would seem to make it clear that a release of five per cent would be made when the average price of raw rubber for the quarter averages 1s. 3d. per pound, but some in the trade seem to hold that unless the average price up till the end of April works out to 1s. 6d. per lb. there would be no release of 5 percent. The next few days should set to rest all doubts on the matter. A release on the basis of five per cent would mean that for the following quarter rubber companies could export 4,000 tons more that they were allowed in the preceding quarter. In the event of no release being permitted by the authorities there would likely be runaway prices.

The American manufacturers appear to be reconciled to the present situation, their anxiety being concerned chiefly as regards a probable shortage. They desire to see a stabilised market, and it is quite likely that the raw rubber market will remain steady round 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. Everything depends largely on the demand. The American manufacturers reckon to build this year some three million motor cars, or some half million more than last year. Stocks of rubber in America now are estimated at 85,000 tons. This is not by any means so much, the annual consumption being some 340,000 tons.

The following comparitive list of rubber companies that have so far issued their balance sheets showing the losses and profits for the two years is instructive, serving as well as a useful guide to the position of the individual estates:

Companies	1922	1921
Alma ..... Tls.	+10,582	+2,044
Amherst (New) ..... "	+ 4,4o1	+1.210
Anglo-Dutch ..... "	SH.+ 4,410	SH.— 4,109
Anglo-Java ..... "	Sour—F.9,169	Sour—F.16,955
Anglo-Java ..... "	Even	+80,000
Ayer Tawah ..... "	+14,049	—3,139
Batu Anam ..... "	+ 7,377	—6,354
Bukit ..... "	Not out	+15,300
Bute ..... "	— 1,648	—11,428
Chempedak ..... "	—13,9oo	—19,650
Chemor United ..... "	+ 6,051	—4,589
Cheng ..... "	Not out	
Consolidated ..... "	+53,368	+40,418
Dominion ..... "	— 7,966	—5,846
Gula Kalumpong ..... "	+£72,821	£53,673
Java Consolidated ..... "	+11,000	+14,000
Kapayang ..... "	+1 62	+2,133
Karan ..... "	Not out	—8,441
Kedah ..... "	— 2,988	Reconstructed
Kota Bahroe ..... "	—32,576	Reconstructed
Kroewcek ..... "	+ 3,300	+2,000
Padang ..... "	—11,135	+20,515
Permata ..... "		
Pengkalan ..... "		
Repah ..... "	+ 2,278	—35,000
Samagaga ..... "		
See Kee ..... "	—10,305	—25,869
Semamou ..... "	+12,238	+4,653
Senawang ..... "	— 3,769	—16,300
Shanghai-Klebang ..... "	+ 750	—5,900
Shanghai-Malay ..... "	+ 9,212	+1,403
Shanghai-Pahang ..... "	— 5,954	—12,839
Shanghai-Seremban ..... "	+ 3,844	—7,630
Sua Manggis ..... "		
Sungala ..... "		
Sungei Duri ..... "	+ 8,881	—4,007
Taiping ..... "	+ 728	—6,529
Tanah Merah ..... "	Not out	—3,357
Tebong ..... "	+ 6,607	—20,841
Ziangbe ..... "	+ 9,378	+5,321

+ indicates profit and—a loss. In several of the debit balances credit amounts from previous years were brought forward, thus either reducing the unfavorable state or showing still favorable position with this previous carry over. In the case of the New Amherst, the accounts of which were closed on October 31 last, the profit is on sale of rubber after deducting tapping, manufacturing, transport, selling charges and estate general expenditure. Tanah Merah had Tls. 13.102 brought forward which converted the loss into a credit balance of Tls. 9,745. Karon had Tls. 14.255 carried forward from before and Padang Tls. 21,538. The companies whose accounts were closed before the restriction was enforced are given here, while in passing it might be added that the very favorable balance of the Repah Estate is due to a certain amount of economical management, and also the fact that in 1921 tapping was stopped: The loss of Padang is due to lower rubber prices in 1922:

Companies	Year Closed.
Alma	Sept. 30, 1922
New Amherst	Oct. 31, 1922
Chempadah	Oct. 31, 1922
See Kee	June 30,)1922
Karan	March 31, 1922
Tanah Merah ..	March 31, 1922
Padang	April 30, 1922
Kota Bahroe	June 30, 1922
Sungei Duri	June 30. 1922
Shanghai Kedah ..	Sept. 30, 1922
Shanghai Pahang	June 30, 1922

BOOKING IS OPEN FOR RECITALS BY FRITZ KREISLER

Violin Master To Appear Here April 24 And April 26

The booking has been opened at Moutrie's for the two recitals to be given at the Town Hall by Fritz Kreisler, master of the violin, who is being brought to the Far East under the direction of Mr. A. Strok.

Kreisler and Baron K. Yamomoto managing director of the Imperial Theater at Tokio are arriving here tomorrow.

The recitals will take place on Tuesday, April 24 and Thursday, April 26, and the program for the famous violinist's first concert will be announced shortly. Mr. Kreisler's accompanist will be Michael Raucheisen.

In music itself, Fritz Kreisler's versatility is astounding. He plays not only the violin but several instruments, including the piano; he composes, he has also painted and has studied medicine. He is an omniverous reader in many languages.

Kreisler is far from being exclusively a musician of the "highbrow" variety. His operetta "Apple Blossoms," produced in New York and now being performed by three travelling companies is enough to prove this. Incidentally Kreisler's resourcefulness as a pianist may be imagined from the fact that one day in London, some years ago, two musicians virtually unknown, gave a joint recital. One, Fritz Kreisler, then played the piano and one, Harold Bauer, the violin, and neither critics nor public expressed any surprise at the fact.

While Kreisler has never resorted to sensationalism to win the plaudits of the public, but has always gone on the principle that his audiences demanded his best and most conscientious work, no violinist today, either in America or in Europe, has a greater personal following. Aside from his supreme gifts as an artist it is perhaps the very fact that he always reaches for the highest ideals in his performance and seems unconsciously to communicate this fact to his public that accounts for the sincere admiration the public has for him. Kreisler is not only beloved by the professional but by the lay public as well altogether, Kreisler is a man of most unusual traits, of extraordinary charm, a pleasant companion and a good fellow as well as one of the great artists of the world.

American Minister In Hunan To Inspect Red Cross Highway

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister to China, arrived in Changsha and was entertained there yesterday, according to a Chinese telegram received here last night.

Dr. Schurman's trip to Hunan is stated to be for the purpose of inspecting the road constructed by the Red Cross between Siangtan and Paoching. The Minister was received by General Chao Heng-ti, Commander-in-Chief in the province, and was entertained at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

Color Presentation To Volunteer Corps Takes Place May 5

The ceremony attendant to the presentation of the new colors to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, had to be postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather and will be held on May 5.

The ceremony will include the trooping of the old colors and the presentation of the new and a march past and review of the Corps. Detailed instructions regarding the parade will be issued in due course.

U. S. Court For China

Cause No. 2015. Thacher v. Thacher. Motion for judgment by default. Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 2021. Kitty Ren v. American Drug Company. Hearing. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss.

Cause No. 1941. Lawrence K. Kentwell v. The China Press. Motion to tax costs. H. C. Mei; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

Cause No. 2053. In re Assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation. On motion of claimant, Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Haskell and Moss; M. L. Heen.

Filipino Athletes At Osaka Dont Need Passports

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Manila, April 21.—The Japanese Government has officially notified the Insular Government that passports will not be required by athletes representing the Philippines in the Far Eastern Olympic games at Osaka on May 21.

A list of the names of the athletes who will represent the Islands at Osaka, certified by the Philippines Government, will admit the party to Japan.

CHINESE JAILED FOR DEALING IN SPURIOUS LIQUOR

Convicted of selling spurious liquor, some of it purporting to be Hennessy brandy, at 107 Amoy Road, a Chinese named Hyui Tuh-daung was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh at the Mixed Court yesterday.

Detective Sergeant McGregor, outlining the case to the Court, said that on April 6 an unemployed Indian came to the station in an intoxicated condition, carrying what remained of a quart bottle labelled Hennessy brandy. The man said he had bought the bottle for $2 at the Amoy Road address. The stuff was obviously spurious so a search warrant was obtained and the house was visited. The police found 94 bottles bearing Hennessy labels, 34 bottles of unlabelled liquor, an earthenware jar containing more liquor, spirits of wine, coloring matter and other ingredients. The liquor was sent to the laboratory for analysis, the report stating that it was an ordinary mixture of alcohol and water, with coloring matter added, and its strength was about 3/5 that of ordinary brandy.

Mr. L. Rondon, agent for Hennessy brandy, testified that the liquor under that label was undoubtedly spurious.

The accused denied making the liquor and said that he merely sub-let the room where it was found to be another man who was not now in Shanghai.

No meal is perfect without BAKE RITE BREAD

Guard your lungs

is sound advice, particularly to those who are subject to chills and colds. The pure cod liver oil contained in SCOTT'S Emulsion keeps the lungs sound and healthy. In this way serious illnesses are avoided. But only genuine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

THE BEST FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Used in Hospitals and Sanatoria throughout the world.

Cockroaches Disappear when Cidol is used

Cidol is sure in action and positive in results. You will not be disappointed in Cidol—it never fails.

Price $1.75 per tin

A. S. WATSON & Co.

The Shanghai Pharmacy, Ltd.

16 NANKING ROAD

I Can Succeed!

"What other men have done with the help of the International Correspondence Schools, I can do. If the I. C. S. have raised the rating of other men, they can raise mine. If they have helped others to advance, they can help me. To me, I. C. S. means, 'I CAN SUCCEED'."

Make up your mind now that not another day shall pass until you have made your start toward success. Simply say "I Will," and the I. C. S. will come to you with the very help you need. Whether you are at the top or at the bottom of the list, there's a higher rating ahead and the I. C. S. will help you attain it.

Hundreds of thousands of ambitious men have achieved success through I. C. S. help in the past 31 years—over 150,000 are now studying, getting ready for the big jobs ahead. Join them and make your life something to be proud of. You can do it. Mark and mail the Coupon TO-DAY and find out. It wont obligate you in the least.

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—Banking and Banking Law	—Stenography
—Accountancy (including C.P.A.)	—Business English
	—Common School Subjects
—Nicholson Cost Accounting	—High School Subjects
—Bookkeeping	—Illustrating
—Private Secretary	—Cartooning
—Business Spanish	

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

—Electrical Engineering	—Architect
—Electric Lighting	—Contractor and Builder
—Mechanical Engineer	—Architectural Draftsman
—Mechanical Draftsman	—Concrete Builder
—Machine Shop Practice	—Structural Engineer
—Railroad Positions	—Plumbing and Heating
—Gas Engine Operating	—Chemistry
—Civil Engineer	—Pharmacy
—Surveying and Mapping	—Automobile Work
—Mine Foreman or Engineer	—Navigation
—Steam Engineering	—Agriculture and Poultry
—Radio	—Mathematics
—Airplane Engines	

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

X D

A.W.C. TEAS AND TIFFINS AT OLD CARLTON GO ON

Popular Innovation Of Club Women Continues Until Friday

The American Woman's Club Cafeteria will continue this week at the Old Carlton Cafe on Ningpo Road, tiffins being served at 1: o'clock and tea at 4:30 p.m.

The tea dances which are taking place at tea time are proving most attractive and every one who enjoys music which is so full of "pep" that you just can't sit still as well as delicious tea, sandwiches, hot cakes, home made cake and even ice cream should drop into the Old Carlton.

There is something going on all afternoon, A large crowd is coming for tiffin for the food is wonderful and a number of women stay on for bridge and other games.

A number of the club women are giving parties during the early afternoon and joining in the dancing later.

The sailors in port are keen about the tea dances and a number of the daughters of the club women are giving the U. S. sailor boys a good time by coming in for the dancing.

The community is urged to support the women who are working so hard to plan the excellent menus, oversee the cooking, and in many cases actually do the cooking, special dishes as well as stand behind the counter for several hours a day to serve it.

The cafeteria is being run for the purpose of raising funds for the building fund of the club.

STEAMER LAUNCHED

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 19.—The P. and O. liner Maloja, 22,000 tons, was launched at Belfast today for the Australian trade. The vessel has accommodation for 654 passengers.

TSINGTAO

1923

Hotel—Pension—Seaside

TEL. ADDR. MONCHEN

SPLENDID CUISINE

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.

1923

TENNIS GEAR

SPALDING'S GOLD MEDAL

DAVIS' RISELEY HEXAGON AND ARGUS

SLAZENGER'S DOHERTY

TENNIS RACQUETS

DAYTON STEEL RACQUET

SLAZENGER'S AND SPALDING'S

LAWN AND HARD COURT

TENNIS BALLS

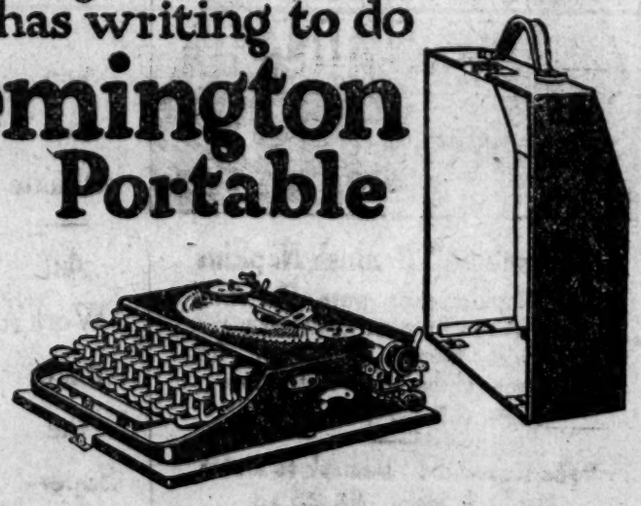
IN AIRTIGHT TIN CASES

Telephone C. 487

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.

For every man, woman & child who has writing to do

Remington Portable



TO you, typewriting is a means to an end, but think of the education it affords your child!

The Remington Portable is a capable, companionable, individual typewriter, built for the use of the man in his business or profession, the woman in her home, the child attending school—in fact, for every man, woman and child who writes.

It is the most compact of all writing machines. Fits in a case only four inches high. Like every Remington, it is strong, speedy, durable and turns out beautiful work.

—and mark this: It has the *Standard Writing Keyboard* with which you are familiar—*no shifting for figures*. Small as it is, the operation of a Remington Portable is exactly like writing on a Standard machine. Just as easy, just as swift, just as simple.

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58176 A 24

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HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: One of the most pleasant, cool, 6 roomed, detached houses Shanghai nice garden, (tennis), garage, May-June. 2 years, rent Tls. 135. Owner, (not profiteering), has practically new teak furniture exclusive, tasteful, designs, which, with fittings, furnishings, would expect tenant take over reasonable figures. Only those willing do so, kindly address Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS. 58101 A 22

MODERN house of six rooms, two sanitary bathrooms. Garage. Good location. Lease can be transferred. Rent 110 taels. Lighting fixtures be taken over. Furniture for sale if required. Apply 12 Route Doumer. 58211 A 2[illegible]

HOUSE to let in Central district, three rooms (two bedrooms), store room, kitchen, and servant's room. Rent Tls. 40. Fixtures must be taken over. Apply to 211, South Chengtu Road, after 5 p.m. 58227 A 25

TO LET for 6 months from middle or end of May large furnished Residence, No. 98 Edinburgh Road with large garden, garages and all modern convenience. Ideal place for the summer months. If desired, part occupation might be arranged. Address Box No. 277, THE CHINA PRESS. 58171

TO LET, May fifteenth-September fifteenth, furnished house, four rooms, Dixwell Road. Sixty dollars. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS. 58081

FOR RENT furnished, six months, large modern, elegant residence with garden. French Concession. For particulars, apply to Box 278, THE CHINA PRESS. 58173 A 24

TO LET, six room house, 656 Avenue Joffre. Completely furnished, two baths, kitchen, porch, small garden, servants quarters. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS. 58182 A 24

FOR RENT, six-roomed modern house, with all conveniences. Good location, near the French Park. Furniture to be taken over. Apply 308, Rue Chapsal, corner Rue de l'Observatoire. 58034

TO LET, small four-roomed villa. Apply to 307, Route Pere Robert. 58152 A 22

FLAT (two rooms) or house (four rooms), attic, servant's room, kitchen, kitchenette, two bathrooms, garden, flush conveniences. Inquire 14 Tracey Terrace, Route des Soeurs. 58118 A 22

MODERN HOUSE, best part French Concession, 6 rooms, 3 baths, also 2 large attic rooms with private bath, sanitary, garden, garage, ample servant accommodation Lease can be transferred. Rent Tls. 160. Furniture to be taken over. Apply to Box 168, THE CHINA PRESS. 58112 A 24

FURNISHED, modern, five room, semi-detached house, French-town. Rent reasonable. Available May 1st. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS. 58083 A 22

YULIN ROAD, No. 11, to let, residence of six rooms, garden. Apply at 10 Yangtszepoo Road. 58076 A 24

FURNISHED house to let, 29 Tracey Terrace, off Route des Soeurs, six large rooms, kitchen, bathroom, gas stove, geyser, garage, small garden. For particulars apply to the Desk, Hotel Parisien. 58059 A 24

TO LET, house on Bubbling Well Road, consisting of six large rooms, two attic rooms, servant's quarters, garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS. 58026 A 22

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED on a monthly rental basis, launch for towing purposes. Length about 35 to 40 feet, developing 30 to 40 H. P. Apply stating particulars to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS. 58149 A 21

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT. from 1st June free standing house, six or seven rooms, nicely furnished, garden, garage, French-town or Western district, Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS. 58124 A 25

LAND FOR SALE

LAND for sale, little over one mow near Hongkew Park for Tls. 2300 net. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS. 58154

SITUATIONS WANTED

STOREKEEPER open for immediate engagement at present employed, but wishing to better position, young and willing to work hard. Moderate salary. Please reply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS. 58222 A 26

YOUNG German lady seeks engagement in household duties or as governess. Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRESS. 58209 A 22

YOUNG lady (Russian), with good knowledge of English and typewriting seeks position with copying work. Apply to Box 236, THE CHINA PRESS. 58078

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German, done by experienced translator formerly connected with inter allied technical board. 23 Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351. 57541

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

YOUNG Chinese seeks position as typist, interpretor's assistant, general office routine. Will accept moderate salary. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS. 58151 A 22

GRADUATE of Bordeaux Medical University, France, seeks position in hospital. Speaks English. Will accept highest offer. Apply to Box 247, THE CHINA PRESS. 58109 A 22

SUMMER RESORTS

KULING, to rent. Centrally located, two nicely furnished rooms, connected by bath. Can be rented separately or together. Owner remaining through September. For particulars write, L. M. Spaulding, Hochow, Anhwei. 58226 A 25

MOKANSHAN. Grand View House, under entirely new, British management, now open for the season. Home comforts; first-class cooking; tailor in residence. Write 366 Mokanshan, or telephone W. 16. 57415

MOHKANSHAN small cottage for rent. Central location, four rooms, small bath, kitchen, porch, servants' room. Write John Hawk, Changchow, Ku. 58172 A 24

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, Suite of two well lighted office rooms, on first floor of building in good location, close to Bund. Approximately. 600 square feet. Very moderate rental includes light, water and taxes. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS. 58216 A 24

LARGE offices in the New Telegraph Building sub-divided for compradore staff, bookkeeper and private office. Moderate rent. Apply China Fibre Container Co. 4 Avenue Edward VII. 58215 A 26

FOR RENT, ground floor space suitable for shops, banks, etc. in modern, fireproof building, corner Szechuen and Hongkong Roads, ready about June 1st. Inquire Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 146

GROUND floor offices to let at 16 Canton Road, 3,000 square feet, will subdivide if desired, rent very reasonable. Apply J. T. Hammond, 16 Jinkee Road. 58112 A 24

OFFICES TO LET. Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Building, 50 Avenue Edward VII, third and fourth floors, modern, large and small. Rental includes rates, elevators, light and water. Please apply Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Ltd., 50 Avenue Edward VII. 58097 A 28

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

COMMODIOUS offices at No. 7 the Bund, first floor. Apply to the San Sing Cotton Manufacturing Co. (1923), Ltd., at the said premises. T. F. 134

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China. T. F. 135

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 9[illegible]

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED young Chinese assistant business solicitor. Must have business knowledge, writes and reads both Chinese and English, and trustworthy and diligent. Salary moderate with good prospect of big increase. Apply stating past history and experience to P. O. Box No. 915, Shanghai. 58073

ARCHITECT and qualified architectural draughtsman required in large concern. State experience and salary desired. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS. 5808[illegible]

WANTED, a young man, American or British preferred, with knowledge of collection work. Apply with references to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS. 58161 A 2[illegible]

STENOGRAPHER wanted. Apply Birney, 4 Quinsan Gardens. T. F. 147

WANTED a competent Chinese sales shroff, by large firm which specializes in magnetos, batteries motor car accessories, crude oil engines etc. Must have good knowledge of the articles in question and must be fully acquainted with the trade. Good salary and commission to the right man. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS. 58068 A 2[illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, one complete furnished flat on 11 Yates Road, suitable for married couple. For particulars apply at the premises. Tel. W. 2177. 58218 A 2[illegible]

THREE roomed flat, bathrooms enclosed verandahs, facing South, Central. Furniture may be taken Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS. 58212 A 2[illegible]

FLAT: Two or three furnished rooms, on first floor, verandah garden. Kitchen, servants' quarters on ground floor. Quiet private home Cool in summer, no mosquitoes moderate rent for quiet people Apply to 16 Haining Road. 58234 A 2[illegible]

FLAT, unfurnished, three rooms and kitchen, bath, hot water modern plumbing. Use of garage New house near French Park Address Box No. 281, THE CHINA PRESS. 58180 A 2[illegible]

FULLY furnished flat of two rooms, with enamelled bath, geyser kitchen, gas stove, verandah servant's room and garage. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS. 58162

TO LET, from May 1st, one whole flat including bath and kitchen light and water. Apply to 41 Range Road. 58202 A 2[illegible]

TO LET, flat of 2 unfurnished rooms, bathroom and enclosed veranah, on Bubbling Well Road near Race Course. Moderate rental including taxes and water. Reply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS. 58200 A 2[illegible]

NEAR Astor, modern 2 to 3 rooms steam heat, flush toilet, etc., willing to rent out whole apartment. Telephone N. 117. 58143 A 2[illegible]

USED CARS

FOR SALE, Overland, touring model No. 90, with limousine top (extra). New tires, spare wheel Complete accessories. Car, good as new and running perfectly. Owner leaving for home. Bargain at Tls 700.00. Apply. to Box 299, THE CHINA PRESS. 58217 A [illegible]

FORD touring car for sale, newly painted and in excellent condition Equipped with self-starter, new top, and all accessories. Owner driven and a good buy. Phone West 3246. 58201 A 2[illegible]

CLOSED car for sale. Factory built body. Perfect condition. Owner going home, will sell cheap. First offer. Apply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS. 58199 A 2[illegible]

CHEVROLET SEDAN five seater slightly used, in perfect order very comfortable, will sell cheap also consider deferred installments Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS. 58166 A 2[illegible]

OLDSMOBILE, Light Eight, Latest model, owner driven, handsome coachwork. Going home. Demonstration by appointment, E 36 or E 140. The best buy in Shanghai. 58117 A 2[illegible]

DE DION Bouton motor car touring. Used only few months. Can be bought half price. Same as new Owner going away. Bargain, also limousine for sale. Very cheap Apply to Box 167, THE CHINA PRESS. 58112 A 24

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET

Connaught House.

8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens

Vacant With Board, two large furnished rooms, suitable as a flat. Meals served privately if desired.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens

Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA

61, Carter Road

55625

One large well furnished double room suitable for married couple or two bachelors, American or British people preferred. Central location near Palace Hotel in good building with elevator service. Excellent table with many imported foods not usually served. A really first class home at moderate rates, Phone C. 797. T. F. 148

TO LET, in British family, near Race Course, a furnished flat of two rooms, bathroom and verandah, overlooking garden, with full board or two, $200 per month. Please apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS. 58220 A 22

TO LET, furnished rooms, double and single, without board. 58, Range Road. 58221 A 26

TO LET, from 1st May, Central District, well furnished large room, bathroom attached. Good board. 19A, North Szechuen Road Telephone North 1848. 58206 A 27

LARGE and small well furnished rooms, with bathroom attached. Excellent board. Terms moderate. Apply to 22d, Range Road. 58213 A 24

CENTRAL district, a large room, with bath, suitable for one or two bachelors. Apply 25 Whangpoo Road, opposite American Post Office. 58229 A 22

SINZA LODGE. Residential Country Hotel under British supervision. We have two double and one single room, well furnished, and sanitary bathrooms. Hot and cold water in every room. Moderate terms. Two minutes from trams. Tel. W. 3509, 134, Sinza Road. 58184

TO LET, in French family, near French Park and Avenue Joffre, tastefully furnished room with verandah, facing South. Modern bathroom. Garage if desired. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS, or Tel. W. 3071 from 12 to 2, or after 7 p.m. 58183 A 24

YOUNG French married couple would like to share house with another couple or small party. Three rooms and modern bathroom with bath, available, large verandah facing South. Garden, tennis, telephone. Best part Western district Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS. 58200 A 2[illegible]

ROOMS TO LET, large sleeping porch ideal for Summer, suitable for couple or two friends, also single rooms. Breakfast only. Telephone North 2072. No. 1, Young Allen Terrace. 57934 A 29

TO LET, two rooms and bathroom furnished, in a quiet English home in Tracey Terrace, Route des Soeurs. Apply to Box 286, THE CHINA PRESS. 58193 A 22

EIGHTEEN QUINSAN GADRENS Real home cooking, Clean rooms and apartments each with private bath (geysers), verandahs, facing South. Pleasantest surroundings Convenient to business and amusement district. 58032

TWO large rooms with closed verandah, ground floor, servants quarters, furnished, use of kitchen, bathroom, telephone. Sixty taels including lights, taxes, water. Western district, Apply to Box 272 THE CHINA PRESS 58160 A 26

TO LET, two rooms, with bathroom attached, and board. Apply 20A North Szechuen Road. 58148 A 2[illegible]

AN American home, Avenue Joffre front room, with enclosed verandah, newly painted, with board, for married couple or two bachelors $150 a month. Modern bathroom Please apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS. 58119 A 2[illegible]

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished attic, with two rooms and bathroom attached (ename] bath) in home of private family. House screened throughout. Board optional. Preference given to bachelor. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS. 58124 A 25

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

9 Hankow Road, to let, large and small furnished rooms, with board, private bathrooms. Tel. C. 2321 Apply Mrs. Benn. 58106 A 22

TO LET, big furnished room, with or without board. Lady preferred. 16 Medhurst Road, corner of Bubbling Well. 58125

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 132

THE Bubbling Well Private Hotel, 103 Bubbling Well Road. To let, with board, large and well furnished rooms with private bathrooms attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please apply at above address or 'phone West 305. 58049 A 22

TO LET, two small nicely furnished rooms, bath, board $90 per mensem. Private family. 6 Peitaiho Lane (Quinsan Garden). 58115

TO LET, large well furnished bed sitting room with private bath. Board optional. Near French Club and tram car. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone W. 2855. 58132

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101 Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell. 58039

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

WANTED by bachelor in private family, room with board, bathroom attached and tennis court in Western district. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS. 58153 A 22

PROFESSIONAL

LESSONS in oil-painting, water-colours, on velvet, shiffon, pokerwork on wood, leather, stencilwork etc. given by a lady teacher at her studio in Western district. Groups will be formed for adults and children. Particulars on application. Address to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS. 58228

WANTED by lady expert Mah-Jongg teacher, speaking English for afternoon. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS. 58157 A 22

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET. Godown on Kiukiang Road, between Szechuen and Kiangse. Area 2,700 square feet. Low rental. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS. 58216 A 24

GODOWN to let. Ching Tai Chong Co. 16-18, Dixwell Road. 58186 A 27

TO LET. Godown space, Nanking Road, Central. Apply to Box 261. THE CHINA PRESS, or Tel. C. 3025. 58147 A 22

TO LET, for immediate occupation godown, Broadway and Chaou-tsoong Roads, 2 floors 9,000 square feet. Very desirable. For particulars apply to Singer Sewing Machine Company, 64 Peking Road T. F. 107

FEVERISH FABLES

I WANT CHOCOLATE
I WANT LEMON FLAVOR
ORANGE FOR ME
WILLIE - WE ARE HAVING A DIRECTOR'S MEETING INSIDE - RUN DOWN AND GET $10 WORTH OF ASSORTED LOLLY POPS
BARNEY GOOGLE
Rea Buck 3-7
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE a boarding house of 10 rooms in Carter Road district. House just painted throughout, rent Tls. 110., lease for 5 years, Owners leaving for home. For particulars please apply Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS. 58225

SOLE-AGENT of Swiss Manufacturer with well introduced brands willing to enter arrangements with capitalist or established firm to take over running business with good turn-over. Apply to Box 279. THE CHINA PRESS. 58174

OLD established firm, valuable agencies Germany, Belgium, America, seeks financial facilities, amalgamation or other suitable combination. Confidential. Replies to Box 283, THE CHINA PRESS. 58196 A 24

TIENTSIN Import and Export firm (German) wants co-operation with Shanghai firm. Reply to Box 220, THE CHINA PRESS. 58061 A 25

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by young couple, unfurnished apartment of two rooms and kitchen, in Western district or French-town. Reply to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS. 58203 A 24

OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

WANTED ground floor. Area of not less than 2,500 square feet, centrally located. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS. 58194 A 24

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE. one I. S. S. Bond, 18 months paid up. What offers? Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS. 59214 A 2

WILL sacrifice Dumore Electric Grinder combination Saw table planer and Dado. Lot Lee Safety razors. Rosan toilet. 17 Honan Road. 58210 A 2[illegible]

WRIGHT AND BELYEA. For House boats and Motor boats. Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 2

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 70

WANTED to buy A. B. C. code 6th and Bentley's. Apply to Post Office Box No. 211. 58175 A 22

TWO International Savings Society Bonds for sale. Paid up $152.00 and $132.00, Respectively. What offers? Owner leaving. Reply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS. 58177 A 24

BICYCLES: A few samples, latest English model, selling below cost. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS. 58185 A 22

WANTED one second hand boiler 50 to 60 H. P. Lancashire or Cornish preferred. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS 58164 A 22

FOR SALE, one house-boat, 56 feet long. Bathroom, kitchen, flush toilet, carpets, curtains, etc. Tls. 1,400. One motor-boat, 30 feet long with cabin. Kalwin kerosene engine, 4 cylinder, 14 H. P. hirt tension magneto. Tls. 1,500. One motor-boat, 21 feet long, 15 H. P. 4 cylinder high tension magneto. Tls. 400.00. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS. 58145 A 22

CANNED fruit. Raisins, currants sultanas, honey, jam, butter, cheese. The above will be sold in small or large quantities much below ruling prices. The above stock and fruit, etc., was imported recently by J. Noble, 60 Chaoufoong Road. 58074 A 21

LUCILE: New Carlton Building, takes orders for hats, executed by first class French milliner. Race dresses made at P. 572, Nanking Road. A few Paris models just arrived. 58085 A 22

FOR SALE, A. 1. Special Kodak with B and L 6.3 lens. In perfect condition. Also two typewriters. On view at the Methodist Publishing House. T. F. 145

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

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MANY PROMINENT SHANGHAILANDERS GO ON "RUSSIA"

Ayscough's Sail On Empress Liner—William Vanderbilt Returns To U. S.

A large number of prominent Shanghai people were passengers on the Empress of Russia which sailed for Vancouver yesterday, returning to the United States and England on extended visits or business trips.

Among those best known in Shanghai were Mr. and Mrs. F. Ayscough, who are returning to England for a long visit after many years in Shanghai. Mr. Ayscough is interested in several of Shanghai's prominent concerns, including the Shanghai Gas Company and the Horse Bazaar. He has served on the Municipal Council, as well as taking a leading part in numerous club activities, and has been prominent in sports, particularly in the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, and the Race Club.

Mrs. Ayscough, through her literary work is even better known than her husband. For many years she has been the Honorary Librarian and moving spirit in the Royal Asiatic Society and has lectured on Chinese subjects, on which she is an authority, before numerous organizations. She also translated "Fir flower Tablets, "a volume of Chinese verse, with Miss Amy Lowell, the noted American poet. Mrs. Ayscough expects to see Miss Lowell before sailing from Canada for England.

Mr. William Vanderbilt, a member of the famous New York financial and social family, and one of the best known of American's 'idle rich' was also a passenger on the liner, returning to the United States from a jaunt through the Orient. Mr. Vanderbilt spent most of his time elsewhere, stopping at the Astor House only long enough to shake off the Peking dust before sailing.

Mr. R. H. Clive of the British Legation in Peking, and Mrs. Clive, were also homebound travelers.

Among the other passengers sailing on the Empress were Mr. E. F. Bateman of Caldbeck, Macgregor and Company; Mr. T. S. Baker of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Mrs. Baker; Mr. H. Frian Bates of the Eagle and Globe Steel Company, and Mrs. Bates; Mr. R. J. Cain of the Shanghai Licensed Pilot's Association; Mr. S. J. Deeks of the China Mutual Life Insurance Company; Mr. H. B. Emerson of the British-American Tobacco Company; Mr. R. I. Fearon of Maitland and Fearon; Mr. F. S. Gibbings of the Dunlop Rubber Company; Mr. A. C. Holborow of Hanson's law firm; Mr. E. C. Preston of Palmer and Turner; and Mr. D. H. Cooke.

Among outport passengers who sailed yesterday were Inspector James Paul of the Hankow police, Mr. J. S. Batteron of Hongkong, Mr. F. B. Deacon of Hongkong, Miss L. T. Elliott, Miss V. Leonard, Mrs. R. W. Robertson and Miss Robertson of Tientsin, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. and Miss Innocent of Kuling and Mrs. K. P. Watson of Tientsin.

The Empress of Russia brought a large list of passengers from Hongkong and Manila. It was the last trip of the Empress liner to Manila as the Philippines run has been abandoned by the Canadian Pacific.

Among those arriving on the liner from the South were Mr. S. H. Dutton, Mr. J. E. Hargreaves, Mr. R. F. S. Hedgeland, Mrs. E. B. C. Hornell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. James, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lowe, Mr. D. M. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Mutton, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Roxborough, Mr. W. Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bradner, and the Count and Countess De Gainerous.

U. S. Income Tax Gains Huge Sum In March

Washington, April 19.—Treasury officials are confident the income tax returns for the first quarter of 1923 will exceed $435,000,000. A checking up and correcting of figures may bring the total to $450,000,000. The surprise over the showing made by strictly agricultural States in the early figures grows.

The totals for the four collection periods of 1921 and 1922 were: 1921—March, $713,251,196; June, $944,999,278; September, $604,346,251; December, $629,412,051. 1922 — March, $336,793,072. June, $516,366,789; September, $343,828,081. December not final but estimated at $260,000,000.

It is believed by Treasury experts that the three periods to follow this year will compare favorably with the one just closed.

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Ningpo Notes

(China Press Correspondence)

Ningpo, April 18.—The students of the Ningpo Middle School are having an excursion today. The excursion is divided into two groups, one group containing twenty students goes to the Putoo Island, the mecca of the Buddhists in China, which lies 60 miles from the port; another group with forty students will go to the Tien-tung and Yu-hwang Temples, the two most popular Buddhist temples in the city of Ningpo.

There will be a union meeting of the Literary Society of the Ningpo Middle School on April 28. The Literary Society is now divided into two teams with equal number of members, and is supervised by Mr. Wang I-ting, instructor of English and History. The chief program of the union meeting are:

Chinese Oration—Chen Ching-'ao.
English Oration—Wang Tao-tsing.
The West-China since the New Year—Wang Chuen-ching.
Declamation—Sung Song-meo.
History of the Boxer Rebellion—Tao Ting-mei.
What is Anarchism?—Chao Yu-tsisng.
One month in China—Wang Hsien-zui.
Declamation—Tsen Teh-pao.
Buddhism—Hu Chi-yuen.
Story—Hsia Hsien-hsuan.
Chinese Oration—Li Yen-yueh.
English Oration—Lu Yu-fang.
The Future of the School—Tang Yu-fang.
Story—Chow K'o-kw'en.

The Ningpo Middle School is a union institution of the Ningpo Baptist Academy and the Ningpo Presbyterian Academy. It is instituted according to the newly organised educational system in China with the senior middle school in the Presbyterian and junior middle school in the Baptist plant. There are ninety-eight students in the Senior middle school and 176 students in the Junior middle school.

Japan's Delegate Announces New Rules Of War

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, April 20.—Baron K. Matsui, Japanese Ambassador in rank, who attended The Hague Conference in connection with the revision of international laws in time of war, arrived here today. Interviewed by press representatives, Baron Matsui made the following statement: "Since it is necessary to revise the international convention as weapons of war become improved, The Hague Conference planned the progress of its proceedings with a view to simplifying clauses and to shortening their term of validity. Among those decided upon at the Conference the most important items are as follows:

(1) Air raids shall not be made without sufficient reason in the districts outside of war regions and no military aeroplanes shall either frighten non-combatants or destroy famous places and works of art.

(2) No neutral countries shall despatch wireless messages with the object of obstructing the strategy of any belligerent country either in the regions of war, or from points in the neighborhood as well as from vessels, and no belligerent countries shall establish wireless stations within the domain of any neutral country.

Franco-American Society Honored

Paris, April 19.—The Academy of Moral and Political Sciences has awarded the Auditfret Prize, carrying 15,000 francs, to the Franco-American Fraternity, created during the war to aid children whose fathers fell at the front.

Americans through this organisation had supported 300,000 orphans up to the end of last year.

Japanese Goods Banned Up River

Apropos of the present anti-Japanese movement arising from the rejection by Japan of the Chinese proposal to negotiate from the retrocession of Port Arthur and Dalny, local Chinese shipping companies are in receipt of telegrams from Chinese merchants in the Yangtsze Valley, stating that it has been resolved by the Chinese merchants there to oppose the unloading of Japanese cargo transported to the Yangtsze districts by any Chinese steamer, says a report appearing in the vernacular press.

They have further resolved, the report adds, not to take delivery of Japanese goods as from April 25. Japanese goods smuggled by Chinese dealers to the different localities, when discovered, will be subject to destruction by fire.

Steamers Arrived

Apr. 20—Endicott from New York.
Apr. 20—Feiching from Wenchow.
Apr. 20—Kashing from Swatow.
Apr. 20—Tehhing from H'kow.
Apr. 20—Levant Arrow from San Francisco.
Apr. 21—Yungshin from Ningpo.
Apr. 21—H. Kiangteen from Ningpo.
Apr. 21—Yungho from Dairen.
Apr. 21—Chohei M. from Dairen.
Apr. 21—Wakasa Ll. from Hongkong.
Apr. 21—Tahchee from Japan.
Apr. 21—Glenade from Vladivostok.
Apr. 21—Shinping from Chefoo.
Apr. 21—Kiangshun from H'kow.
Apr. 21—Tatung from Hankow.
Apr. 21—Nanyang Mj from Hankow.
Apr. 21—Hsinming from T'tsin.
Apr. 21—E. of Russia from Hongkong.
Apr. 21—Nile from Hongkong.
Apr. 21—Tingsang from T'tsin.
Apr. 21—England Maru from Hongkong.
Apr. 21—Huaming from T'tsin.
Apr. 21—Bondowoso from T'tsin.
Apr. 21—Simferopol from Vladivostok.

Bill Menaces Paris As Divorce Market

Paris, April 19.—Paris will cease to be the world's secret divorce market if a bill presented in the Chamber this week by Deputy Louis Marin is passed, as is predicted by many French divorce lawyers.

The bill provides that a heavy fine and long prison term be imposed on every husband who abandons his family. M. Marin declares that the absence of such a penalty in the French code makes women careful of contranting marriage and therefore is one of the explanations why the nation's population is decreasing.

This is bound to have an effect on American divorces. Nearly every decree granted here is on the grounds of one or the other party refusing to resume marital relations, which is the French official term of desertion. Hence, whenever a decree is granted an American wife it would bar the husband from ever visiting France, as he would be subject to arrest on landing, while it is even possible, as the divorce decrees must be transmitted to the foreign Governments concerned, that charges of desertion might at any time be brought by American prosecuting attorneys on the basis of the French evidence.

Joffe's Illness Now Serious

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 21.—M. Joffe, the Soviet Envoy to China, who has been ill for some weeks at Atami, is reported to have suddenly become worse last night. His physicians say that his condition is not critical.

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Is The Middle Class Destined To Be Wiped Out?

"Yes," Says Dr. Steinmetz—"I Don't Think So," Says Prof. Ogburn.

BY BENJAMIN STOLBERG

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, is avocationally quite as much a wizard as he is professionally, for his social views are no less startling than his electrical discoveries. Recently he turned his facinating curiosity to the uses and abuses of the middle class.

"The corporate organisation of production," he said, "has progressed further in the United States than in most countries. Nevertheless a large middle class has remained, because, so far, the corporate organisation has limited itself to production and has kept out of the field of distribution. This fact has kept the distribution of products in the hands of a great number of small distributers, thus supporting a large, industrially independent middle class.

"On the other hand, individual small-scale distribution by numerous middlemen is frightfully inefficient. A few big stores could distribute at a fraction of the cost of (present) distribution, which before the product has reached the consumer is often many times the cost of production."

And since this self-defeating economic process cannot go on indefinitely, Dr. Steinmetz argued. . . "this means (the) wiping out (of) the remaining middle class of industrially independent, conservative people of small means" . . .

This theory might well be called an American modification of Marxian Socialism. Marx predicted the "catastrophic" elimination of the middle class by civil war. Later on, the evolutionary Socialists, such men as Kautsky and Bernstein, believed that the middle class would gradually precipitate into "workers" by the growing class-consciousness of the proletariat. Dr. Steinmetz, who votes the Socialist ticket, thinks of this process in engineering terms. In his view the middle class will be mechanically dissolved by the very processes of our industrial development. It will abolish itself by the gradual wasting of its functions, by "inefficiency."

He practically limits the middle class to the mere distributers of economic goods. Still most people seem to belong to the middle class, if not economically, surely in their point of view. Indeed, the main dissatisfaction of the radicals is that the middle class is in too much evidence and power; that it stamps the national character by its vapid ideas, pleasures and moralities. Occasionally some one raises a half-hearted voice in its defense. It is wholesome, say these bourgeois advocates. It is comfortable. It keeps us from the sundry lunacies of our complicated culture. It is the mainstay of the homely virtues. Of course, the institutions and the customs of the middle class are praised as the acme of Americanism by all professional 100 per centers. But the middle class as such finds few defenders, and they "protest too much," which indicates a subtle inner shame, modern psychology would have it. The very term is the admission of an "inferiority complex." It's like saying the mediocre, the colorless, the average class.

But this ubiquitous middle class, all the average folk, called so hazily and yet so well the great American public, are seemingly extremely busy furthering their mechanical existence and not winding it up. It is this public that labor must propitiate to win a strike. It is this same public that the trusts must hoodwink when they raise the price of this or that. And the politicians will stop at nothing to win its good opinion. Yet Mr. Walter Lippmann wrote an extraordinarily persuasive book to prove that most of its opinions are fantastic. What is the middle class? What is its function, if any? And where is it going?

Few men are more expert in answering all these questions than William F. Ogburn, professor of sociology at Columbia University and author of that very remarkable recent book on "Social Change," which makes him an authority on any group that is developing suicidal tendencies.

Prof. Ogburn is intimate, beyond most professors, with all classes of society. For some time he lectured on social problems to a group of New York Four Hundreds. Previously, while teaching at the University of Washington in Seattle and at Reed College in Portland, Ore., he came to know closely the I. W. W.'s, than whom surely there are no more class-conscious proletarians. As a college teacher he is always with the sons and daughters of the great middle class. And his very subject makes the whole of society his laboratory, in which he enjoys the enviable reputation of being an excellent technician. He is also much interested in statistics In fact, he is the editor of the official journal of the American Statistical Association. He would rather say it in figures, not impressionistic figures but Arabic figures. Of labor he speaks in variables. Of business cycles he speaks in parabolas. He is what William James used to call "tough-minded."

"Is the middle class on the wane?" I asked him. "I don't think so," he replied as he reached for a recent copy of the Quarterly of the American Statistical Association. "Here is a study which indicates quite the opposite. It is on the increase. Since 1870 the salaried classes have increased almost 150 percent. In the same period the professional classes have increased almost 100 percent. And the last five censuses show a steady growth in traders and middlemen and jobbers of all kinds. All these people are middle class. To speak of the middle class simply as a vast inchoate distributing agency is not sufficiently inclusive.

"Also, I should deny Dr. Steinmetz's contention that the modern corporation grows in efficiency with size. Every human institution develops to a saturation point in size and with it in efficiency, just as some prehistoric animals developed through mere size into race suicide. Thus the proposed merger of the Armour and Morris packing plants would be equally as undesirable from the point of view of public service as from the point of view of labor. The interlockage of the railroads has not tended consistently to serve the public weal even in administrative efficiency. It is impossible to manage well the entire American meat market from one cerebellum, even were it human nature to desist from profiting too much in monopoly. In fact, any monopolistic industry is really a public utility with the inevitable governmental regulation and control, which is an unconscious and usually quite an unscientific effort at decentralisation.

"Besides, even the petty distributing middleman performs an economically useful service. Many essential needs are best supplied by neighborhood stores and workshops and personal services. Trading is an ineradicable tendency in man. Psychology recognises an acquisitive instinct. And since most men lack the chance, the ability, the energy, the ruthlessness to trade on a grand scale, many, though probably far too many, are bound to squeeze in between producer and consumer in a small way."

The Russian revolution has taught us some things. Prof. Ogburn is wary in referring to that great social experiment. In the first place, it was not given a fair chance by the rest of the world. Then, it has neither "failed" nor "succeeded;" no great social change does either. And it is by no means over. Still, it did demonstrate that the middle class is not abolishable. Today there is much merry buying and selling in all the Russias. And, most important, the Russian peasant wants to own his patch of land privately and not collectively. Yet the Russian peasant is far more proletarian than the American farmer, who is the backbone of our middle class.

"Also," continued Dr. Ogburn, "Marx never foresaw the development of the joint-stock corporation. True, the controlling interest in most large companies is 'vested,' but some of it is very numerously distributed. Even today, when railroad stock is none too popular, there are approximately half a million holders of railway securities. Dr. Steinmetz overlooked that the big corporation has very often a small army of middle-class holders. In his 'Theory of the Leisure Class' Prof. Veblen has shown that all these folk first adopt and then preserve the attitude and 'mores' and social postures of the rich and powerful, who set our social standards.

"In other words, the middle class is far more psychological than economic. It is a state of mind. This attitude is not confined to Rotarians, Kiwanisites, the rank and file of women's clubs, the average professional group. It is, on the whole, the social temper of the great majority of organised and unorganised American labor and of practically the entire farming population. And, like all states of mind, it is a subtle mixture of prejudices, stereo-types, fantasies and of all kinds of values and rationalisations. Its abolition would mean the complete re-education of our national outlook."

Matthew Arnold, one of the ablest critics of Western civilisation, referred to the middle class as "dull" and "lethargic." Modern social psychology is apt to agree with him. The primary function of the middle class, and there is a middle class in every culture, is to conserve the social values of its particular culture. Conservatism resists and suspects innovation, and hence is not free or adventurous either in thought or spirit. Conservatism is society's way of winnowing those who revolt in favor of progress as as against those who revolt simply in favor of revolution. It gives to superior ability and sincere innovation the crucible in which to sanction its survival values. It gives a chance to the true martyr and prophet, to Carlyle's "hero," while it drives the merely unstable characters into the cellars and the attics of Bohemia.

According to Prof. Ogburn, "all inventions, social and mechanical, all art and literature is grounded on the social heritage. Hence even the greatest leaders and artists, in spite of their universality, work from the common culture. Talent or genius, from the most practical to the most ineffable, outgrows the common notions by first understanding them.

"So much for the advantages of the cultural inertia of the middle class. Of course, it has its corresponding disadvantages. When culture lags too much it gives a chance to reactionary selfishness and exploitation on the one hand and to all kinds of radical eczemas on the other. Social stress and strain is largely the result of cultural survivals which lose all meaning. Especially in our own very rapid material civilisation there must be a watchful adjustment of all its different parts. For instance, industry and the family are correlated. Familiar customs have lagged so far behind industrial development that it has provoked the feminist revolution. The school is also very slow in adapting itself to the rapid shifts of our material life. We take a child at the age of six and finally graduate him or her from college at about twenty-two. And yet this most educated group in modern society is educated without any particular reference to anything. Such cultural delays are at the bottom of most of our maladjustments."

But many of our social ills, Prof. Ogburn believes, are due to the social-pressure of any particular class or to propaganda or individual, but are incidental to the geometric growth of machine civilisation. It is rather illogical to inveigh against the growing mechanism of our civilisation, and then to blame the very people who are its victims. Prof. Clark of the university of Chicago recently wrote an amusing and yet deeply pathetic essay on how machinery is governing modern society. The trusts were not built by capitalists alone. They were determined by our industrial development. The amalgamation movement which is now consolidating the most middle class railroad unions is also beyond human control. "Take, for instance, the safety-first movement," explained Dr. Ogburn. "No one started it but industrial accidents. Industrial needs also determined vocational training. Of the innumerable changes which are incident to material production, distribution, transportation, many are initiated by these very material processes. In this respect Dr. Steinmetz is right. But I believe he is wrong in believing that these processes will abolish the middle class. For the middle class is the repository of our social heritage and the laboratory of all social innovation."

MUST SCRAP 10 MILLION TONS OF SHIPPING

Paris.—There are 14,000,000 more tons of shipping in the world than there were in 1913, and 10,000,000 tons of this increase must be scrapped in order to relieve the present crisis, Rene Moreux, one of France's shipping experts, told the National Assembly committee on the merchant marine.

This committee was instructed to find a means of placing French shipping on its feet. Moreux claimed that during the war, when freights were so high that every trip meant a small fortune, the shipping companies equipped every old hulk they could find, even turning rusty steel pontoons into ships, and said that all these are still in service.

Every time there is a small rise in freights the companies hope it wil be permanent and put these old boats back into service, he said. Then the law of supply and demand brings down prices and every one suffers.

Moreux maintained that most of the companies are losing money on every trip, due to the ruinous competition, and are running straight for insolvency. Any credits granted to the owners in order to enable them to run their ships at a loss, he said, are entirely unjustified.

The exchange situation is one of the biggest factors in the shipping crisis, since the countries whose exchange is high are restraining themselves, and consequently the normal tonnage is not being carried. Shipyards are now constructing without profit, because they are filling early orders placed before the rise in prices, and they, as well as the ship owners, fear that the failure of the United States subsidy bill will mean the throwing of 5,000,000 tons of ships upon the world market, with disastrous effect on the value of their ships.

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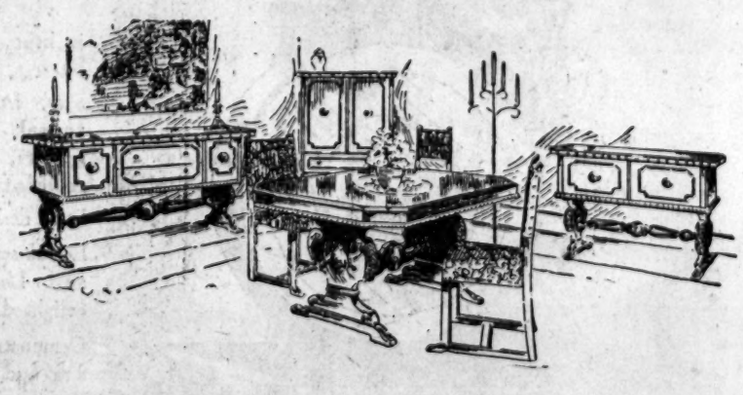

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Is It Worth While?

Twenty-Second Annual Report Of The Door Of Hope

Along one of the numerous canals of China, on a cold November night, a small boat was being rapidly rowed toward the big river to catch the steamer to Shanghai. At the bottom of the boat lay a small child sobbing most pitifully. She had just been sold by her opium smoking father to be re-sold to a house of shame in Shanghai. Only eleven years old, and only a girl anyway Who is there to save her from her awful fate, and is it worth while to save her if one could pay the price? One of the boat men tells her to stop crying and rest her heart Shanghai is a fine place. That is all the comfort he can give. But praise God the price of her salvation had already been paid, and the One who paid it believed it well worth while to win the soul of this forlorn little waif. In due time He brought her to the Door of Hope with the command "take this child . . . and nurse it for me."

If cost money of course, and many, many days of patient teaching and travail of soul, from those who were called to be workers together with Him. But there came a glad day when this trophy of His grace gave her love and allegiance to Jesus. He had paid the price on Calvary for her salvation. She was in due time sent to school, graduated and for many years taught, winning the love and respect of all by her happy disposition and her modest and gracious bearing. At one of the large Conventions held here in Shanghai, an interpreter was needed to translate the Shanghai into Mandarin and Faith Precious was chosen to do this. She did it so well and yet so modestly, that she attracted the attention of a young student present. He asked for an introduction and they became mutually attracted, then betrothed, and because he had not yet finished his course of study, she helped him, from her own earnings. Now they are married and have a son and both the mother and father are adorning the doctrine they profess, by their beautiful Christian lives. Poor little waif of nineteen years ago. Was it worth while saving her? Every one who knows her now would say, "Yes indeed, well worth while," and would praise the God of Grace who also thought it well worth while.

In a gilded palace of sin, dressed in silks and pearls, is another small child eating her heart out for her mother to come and take her home. But alas! the father has sold her. She is a country child, but beautiful to look at, and cannot be bought now for one thousand dollars. Dressed in silks and pearls, this child loathes the sin and would gladly exchange all for the coarse garments and the plain food of her country home. The Master looking down into the heart of this crowded city and seeing this child says, "Yes, well worth while saving; I will make her a jewel in My Crown," and He brought her to the Door of Hope. She was the first bride the writer saw married from the Door of Hope seventeen years ago. She was beautiful in spirit as in appearance. Married to a preacher, she was a true helpmeet to him as long as he lived. Only a few months ago we heard of her later life from a Chinese Pastor who had known her intimately these seventeen years. He said, "She has taught me what true consecration means as I have never known it before. She is so true, so pure and so beautiful." Worth while? Ah, Yes. Not only for what she is herself, but for what her life has meant to others.

A sudden burst of laughter from the garden below takes us out to the veranda to know the cause of the merriment. We might have guessed that our white-gowned nurse would be in the midst of any fun going. There she is, giving herself as wholeheartedly to a few moments of play with the girls, as she does to the sick ones who come under her care. Always so bright and cheery, she can often make a patient laugh when she has just made up her mind not to laugh. For five years she has been a very valued nurse, and has more than repaid all the money spent on her in the early days of her rescue. She too has come out of great tribulation and today we praise God for her and count her well worth saving.

We would need a volume much larger than this Report may be, to tell of the many others we would like you to know. The thirteen sweet looking girls now teaching in our Children's Refuge and in this Home for older girls. Bright and capable are these girls but they have been tried and tested, and I tell you of them dear Reader, because we realise that you who have been helpers together with us by your gifts and your prayers have every right to ask the question, "Is it worth while, this Door of Hope Rescue Work?" We send out this Report of another year's work that you may again, with us, give God thanks for new ones gathered in and pray that they also may be worth while.

RECEIVING HOME

The Receiving Home, conveniently situated on the Foochow Road, has through 1922 sheltered, for longer or shorter periods, two hundred and ten women, girls and children. A larger number in one year than ever before. To many of these the Door of Hope has proved, "A Refuge from the storms when the blast of the terrible one is as a storm against the wall."

One woman running away from her miserable existence in Ningpo to be an amah in Shanghai, heard a man on the boat say that in Shanghai there was a very good place, called "Tse Hang Soo," where they helped women in all kinds of trouble. So there she determined to go. As soon as she landed she took a rickshaw and told the coolie to take her to this place. Being a woman from the country and not used to new things, she did not know how to turn the handle of the door when she arrived. As she waited outside a passerby, surely with a malicious intent, said to her, "This place is only open on Tuesday and Friday, you must go away and come again." So the woman told the coolie to take her to a Registry Office for servants. Here she found a situation, where she stayed until the following Tuesday, when she again found her way to the Receiving Home. This time it was an hour when the school was in session, with the windows open, so she called to some one to come and open the door for her. The Chinese Matron, who truly has a heart at leisure from itself to sympathise with all sorrowing ones, took her in at once and cared for her. The next day when she told the missionary in charge her story of sorrow, she said, "Here I have already found heaven for my body, please let me stay and find heaven for my soul." She stayed and we received her with the confident assurance that when she is found of Him who came to seek and to save the lost, it will be so worth while that there will be joy in heaven over her salvation.

In March two little "Sing-Song" girls, of their own accord, ran away from a near-by brothel and came to us. But as they reached our door their courage failed them and they ran back home, saying to each other, "We will come back later on and try again." Their absence had not been noticed so about 11 o'clock the older of the two slipped out again, and not being able to make connections with her little friend she came boldly alone, knocked on our door and was admitted. Telling the Matron of the other little girl, the police were asked to give assistance and the very next day she was brought to us. When taken to Court these two children asked to be sent to the Door of Hope. When they realised that their request had been granted and they were free from their former life of sin, their joy was so great that even the policemen were moved to smiles, and one remarked, "How happy they are to you." Only two little "Sing-Song" girls in a great city like Shanghai. Who cares for them? The Father in heaven does surely, in that He has brought them out of that sinful life and led them to the Door of Hope, where we trust they will be brought into His kingdom. And we care too, as we receive these little ones for Him, and oh, so gladly give our lives for such. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least . . . ye have done it unto it unto Me." How much do you care dear Reader of these lines? Do you think it worth while to save two little waifs like these, perhaps about the same age as your own dearly loved and cherished daughters. Will you not think it worth while to spend time in prayer for them? And those of you what have so freely given to make this work possible, will you not more than ever praise God for His mighty and marvelous works and wonderful grace in saving so many of these lost ones, and for the joy you have in being "workers together with Him?"

The ill-treatment of slave girls is very common in Shanghai, and sad to say several have had to be carried into Court, unable to walk through the neglect and the cruelty they have received. One of these, a child about six years old according to the police, was so small and light that we could not believe that she was more than a babe of a few months. She was just like a famine child. What a joy it was to take her in and give her the love and care that she had never known and yet needed so much. She has so quickly responded to our love and is a bright little sunbeam in our Mary Fitch Memorial Sanatorium and as the little arms go around one's neck with a real hug, we cannot help but think of our Saviour's sweet and wonderful love for the little ones, when He said to His disciples, "Suffer the little children to come unto Me." The step-mother of this child is now in prison and because of her former cruel treatment will not be allowed to have the child again. We often wonder how the little mind so readily takes in the different atmosphere of love and happiness, but she goes and trots around all the day long as happy and contented as can be, the darling and pet of all the girls and the teachers as well.

Now I would like to give you a word picture of just one morning out of very many, that have to be spent, by one of our workers, in the Mixed Court. I can assure you that it is not easy to sit there and listen to all the stories of sin and wickedness. The Court is crowded with policemen, foreign and Chinese, lawyers, witnesses, friends of the accused and the accusers. Two magistrates are on the bench and a young girl of sixteen is placed in the witness box. She had come to our Receiving Home only the day before, after being assumed that she could study if she came to us, and that we did not ill-treat our girls in the Door of Hope. Her father had died when she was but a small child and for a time the mother supported the daughter and herself by being amah in a family. Four years ago the girl was placed in a Mission School and for a year studied, making exceptional progress, when the mother, for the love of money, sold her daughter into a first class brothel for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars. The girl having had a taste of something different hated this life and, hearing of the Door of Hope, decided to run away and come to us. As she tells her story to the magistrates we can see and feel that they are listening very sympathetically. But two foreign lawyers have been engaged by the woman who had bought her and as this woman is called into the witness box, she denies that she is a brothel owner and says that she cannot understand why this girl should have run away, as she has always treated her as her own daughter. We almost hold our breath as this fight for a soul goes on, but when this woman begins to feel that things are not going her way and that she may lose the girl with brazen boldness she asked the magistrate to reimburse her the five hundred and fifty dollars she paid for her. But she is entirely ignored and the verdict is given—"The girl is to go to the Door of Hope." The weary morning spent at the Court was well worth while to save this girl. On the way home she confided to our Chinese matron that she had earned many a five hundred dollars for her owner. Only sixteen years old! Can you read between the lines all that we cannot write.

The Receiving Home Day and Sunday Schools have gone steadily on during another visit there any Sunday afternoon between the hours of 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. will convince any one that something worth while is being done. One lad, who seems quite a leader among the boys, bright and alert, answers readily any question on the lesson. He attracts our attention and we are told that he was once the biggest and most unmanageable hooligan racing up and down the street. When he first came to school, he would come in for a time, suddenly break loose, and rush out into the street with a wild whoop and then come back and settle down for a while. Now he is truly a converted boy and well worth while to help to go to another school. Eight-two boys and girls are now in the school and only limited to that number by want of space for more. The weekly evening preaching services are still held and our good friends of the China Inland Mission, most faithfully sow the precious seed of the Word there. Mr. Embery and Mr. Judd have taken the responsibility of these meetings and with other most willing helpers have carried on the work and sowed the seed which we believe will come day reap a rich harvest.

FIRST YEAR HOME

Here we are first attracted by four or five especially bright and happy looking girls, who are helpers. Patiently and lovingly are they teaching the new comers to prepare their work in the doll dressing and in the making of garments. Two of these have been with us for many years and because of physical conditions

(Continued on Page 11)

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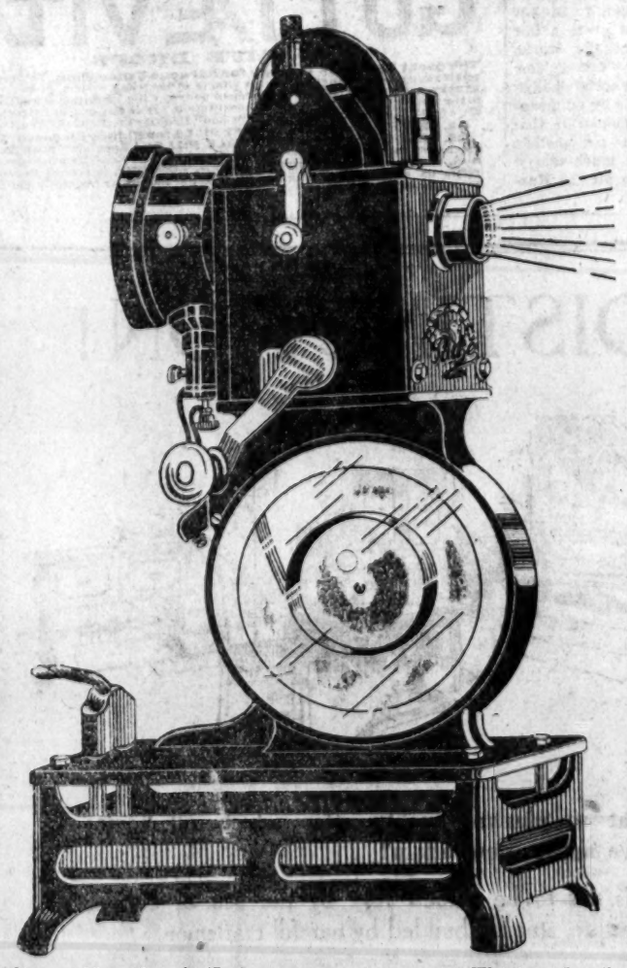

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Is It Worth While?

Twenty-Second Annual Report Of The Door Of Hope

(Continued from Page 10)

have not been able to go out as other girls have. One of these, some years ago, found herself in prison. She had run away from her husband and mother-in-law because they were so poor. While in prison the wardress told her of the Door of Hope and then on Sunday she heard the Gospel preached by a little band of our teachers and girls, who went to hold a service with the women prisoners. After this the girl asked to be sent to us. She did not settle down easily and on one occasion, at least, was in open rebellion against her teacher. But a miracle was wrought in her heart and for some time she was a great help in the Industrial Home. Then a severe illness and many weeks in the hospital made it impossible for her to return to the confinement of needle work. But the Lord had a place for her in the First Year Home, which she fills most joyfully.

The second girl was one of a band of ten, brought in by the police. She also has had many years of patient love and teaching bestowed on her, and now is freely giving to others of what she herself has received.

Still another I would speak of, a beautiful educated girl, whose story we would fain cover entirely and only lift the corner that you may see the marvelous working of God in her. She was a brilliant scholar in school but temptation came, the strength and persistence of which we cannot measure, a sudden fall and then a long and very bitter repentance. She came to us some time ago and we have had the pleasure of seeing our wonder working God take this poor marred vessel and make it into another vessel, as it pleased Him. Very beautiful it is in our eyes. Her sweet humility with her great capability make her an invaluable helper and she knows how to sympathise and help other fallen ones.

Sixty-nine new girls have come to the First Year Home in the past twelve months, from the hopelessly dull who never learned any thing worth while before, to one who has been a teacher herself. But oh, the joy, as Dr. Jowett puts it, "of standing before this cinder heap of humanity, boldly proclaiming a Saviour able to tranform it into a garden, and that the desert can be made to blossom as the rose."

We look again at those helpers to whom we have introduced you, and we know that what God has done in them, He can also do in these. While the first contact and work with these new comers is hard, it is a real joy to get into their hearts and lives, helping them to fight their battles and win their victories. The first to enter this year was a child of fifteen. Living in her future husband's home, she was accused of causing the sickness of her father-in-law and was sent back to a step-mother who was very cruel to her. Hearing from one of our married girls of the Door of Hope and that it was like "heaven upon earth," she ran away from home and came to us. She, at first, was very difficult to manage but now is a new creation and is a real joy to her teachers and a help to the other girls. Well worth saving indeed.

Another much older girl finds it difficult to study with even the youngest. But as her confidence is won; she tells of her boy who is in the country and of how her heart longs for him. The sympathetic missionary in charge prays with her and together they ask the Lord to open the way for him to go to school and the mother heart is comforted when, soon after, the prayer is answered.

One of her pleasures of the First Year Home girls is a weekly shop opened for them, so that those who have earned money may buy their own little necessary articles; such as stockings, soap, towels, wash bowls or rice bowls, and feel that they are their very own. This Saturday afternoon store gives many precious opportunities for personal talks and the girls take advantage of it. Only this week, one who might have been among the first to buy, waited until the very last. Then just a little word spoken to her broke up the fountains of her heart as she sobbed out "Oh Teacher, my burden is like the man's in Pilgrim's Progress, so heavy and I am so tired of carrying it, my heart is just so full of sin and wickedness." She was so gently pointed to the One who is able to forgive the sin and remove the burden.

Yet another, who came to us in such a dirty and hopeless condition, with a strong craving for cigarettes, is now being cared for and ministered to by another girl who all her former life had lived in ease and luxury. Having freely received, she now knows the joy of freely giving. Very marvelous indeed are the works of God in our First Year Home, and well worth while is it to work for Him and with Him.

Twice a week three young teachers from the Y.W.C.A. Calisthentic Normal School, come to give the girls simple drilling and out door games. Judging by the happy voices and the laughter, they certainly do appreciate it.

The daily routine has been the same; morning studies, afternoon dressing dolls, or making clothes for themselves. The latter is no easy matter with so many new girls coming in and very few of them bringing more than the one suit in which they are dressed. Through the goodness of God and the generosity of our many friends this need has also been met.

INDUSTRIAL HOME

Truly it is a changing place, this Industrial Home of ours. Never before have we had so many come in and go out in one year. And with so many new ones coming into the First Year Home, it was necessary to move as many of the older ones out, and this has been possible by the greater number of marriages in our Industrial Home. Eighteen times during the past year have we accompanied a bride over to our Bonnell Memorial Chapel and given her to a Christian young man. We follow her with many prayers that she may glorify the Lord in her new home and be a real witness for the Master. As each one goes out, another comes from the First Year Home to take her place in the workroom.

We praise God for another year of steady work, sufficient to keep the girls occupied, and we thank the many friends who have given us orders. From 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. the work room is a busy place. It is a great thing to some of them when they receive their first month's wages and realise that they have earned it by honest work, and that they may go out with the Matron and choose material for a garment. This means much to us also, but the very biggest joy is to see God working in individual hearts, as we seek to lead them into the deeper truths of the Gospel of grace. As "Mighty to save" might well be written over our First Year Home, so "Able to keep" could be written over our Industrial Home, as we see so many of them going on in the Christian life begun in the First Year Home. Evening classes three times a week, take them on farther in their studies.

MEMORIAL SANATORIUM

How thankful we are for this beautiful memorial of our beloved Mrs. Fitch whose memory will always be fragrant in the Door of Hope. And how thankful we are to her family and friends who gave it to us. We praise God for all that it means to the work. Since the opening day on November 7, we have admitted thirty-three girls from the other Homes, or new girls who have needed immediate care and treatment. Thus we realise how great the need for this separate building. The majority of these find healing and are able to take their places among the others in the First Year Home or Industrial Home.

Girls of all ages and conditions come to us, from the little one of fourteen, who although only one month in the life of sin, has to endure many months of suffering, to the older girl with her strength gone, who sleeps from pure exhaustion for three or four days, rousing only to take the necessary nourishment. Others have come to us, for whom we can only make the last stage of the journey a bit easier, and bring to them the hope of Eternal Life and the Heavenly Home where sickness is unknown.

As we step softly through the various rooms of the Sanatorium we look with pity upon the poor wrecks of sin and suffering. One does not even need to ask is it worth while to bestow all this love and care and money upon such, or to ask can they ever be made into useful women. There advances to meet us one who in 1914 found herself in a brothel and later was taken out by a man who promised to marry her. He was a very wicked man and the following day when she went out with him, he was arrested on a charge of murder, and she was taken to Court and sent to us. A year in the First Year Home and some years of steady work in the Industrial, then a year or two in the School of suffering when she moved about painfully in plaster of paris coat, has qualified her to be a real blessing among the other sick ones with whom she has been placed. She has let her light shine for the Lord Jesus. She has "looked unto Him, and become radiant," very literally. Could any one who knows her and her beautiful example and influence begrudge anything spent on her rescue and training. We work with God, the Master Worker, who these outcasts and sinful ones well worth saving and giving as prepared jewels, to the Son of His love. You can share in the joy as you pray and give.

Clare Ousley On Cynics

The following clever collection of verbal meanderings is from Naruhodo, Clare Ousley's Column in The Japan Advertiser.

We have lately been accused of cynicism. Yesterday a letter came saying: "A few days ago a friend pointed you out to me and said: 'That's Naruhodo!' and I said, 'No, you must be mistaken, because I'm sure Naruhodo is a more or less disillusioned and a very cynical old man.'"

Well, we're not. That is we're not a very old man and it all depends on what is means by 'cynical.' We have found that as soon as we begin telling or whether it's a complement, we've cynical—and we're not sure yet whether it's an accusation of crime or whether it's compliment. We've been told we were a cynic for so many different reasons that we're not sure we know what is meant by the phrase. Once when we were admiring the cherry blossoms in the park a very nice young person called us a cynic because we said they'd be gone very soon. Another time when we were eating an elegant slab of mince pie our host called us a cynic because we worried about the stomach-ache we knew we were going to have later. Once when we read a novel that ended with the wedding ceremony and we made the comment that there was a good deal that might happen after the minister had finished his job a literary lady said we were a cynic. And once a neighbor accompanied by her small son was calling on us and she said, "He does't look much like his father." To which we replied, "He will no doubt as he gets older" And she smiled and said "Gracious you ARE a cynic." Again when our nephew was visiting us and a bowl of bananas was brought in for his delectation we said, "If those bananas aren't ripe he'll be sick." To which his grand mother replied "Daughter you're so cynical—you always look for the worst."

Now so far as we are able to make out, those protests haven't much in common except that they were all made against the enunciation of rather obvious truth. Cherry blossoms do fall; we do always have a stomach ache after an elegant slab of mince pie, particularly if there's cheese too; interesting things do happen to people after they are married; small boys do grow more like their fathers as they mature and green bananas are quite apt to give children the colic. But just because we admitted such unpleasant truths people say we are cynical. And we're not sure yet whether to be flattered or insulted.

And it has been our experience that cynicism and old age do not go hand in hand. The best believers in fairy tales we have ever known have been persons with white hair. We personally are a saccharine Pollyanna compared to what we were at fourteen. It is the cynicism and disillusionment that comes during adolescence that is bitterest because it is most personal. We rather imagine there is no white-haired old misanthrope living who has in his heart half the bitterness and hatred that the average small boy has the first time he sees his father filling his stocking or the average little girl when she finds the secret letter she wrote to Santa Claus moulding under the rock where she mailed it three weeks before. To this day we shudder when we think of the desperate hatred for all the world which we felt when after eating nauseous oatmeal porridge for innumberable breakfasts our grandmother admitted that she had been joking when she told us it would make our hair curly. After that we didn't hope for anything. For weeks we looked at our elders skeptically. We didn't believe anything they told us—we even questioned the things our school teacher said. They had joked us once about something that was tremendously important to us. How could we know they weren't joking when they told us all that stuff about the world being round and Mississippi having four s's in it. No, cynicism and old age have nothing to do with each other. With each passing years we grow more willing to accept the standards of our neighbors. A few years more and we'll become a Rotarian and vote a straight party ticket and teach our children that if they believe in the Constitution they'll be rewarded by their fellow citizens, and that if they are good and wash their ears every morning Claus will bring them gifts at Christmas time. No, its childhood that is cynical—it's only children who have the nerve to be

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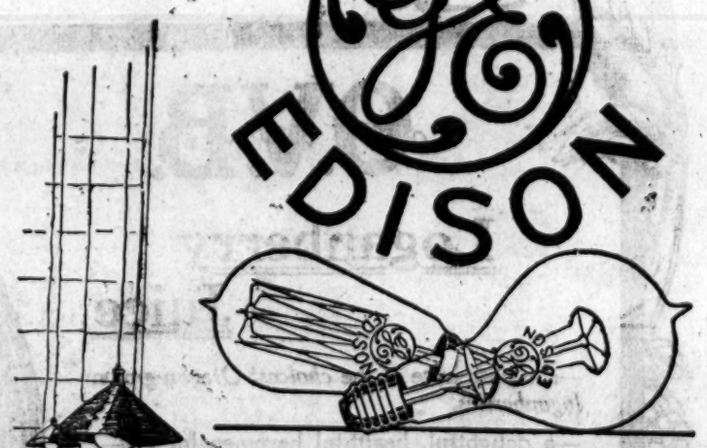

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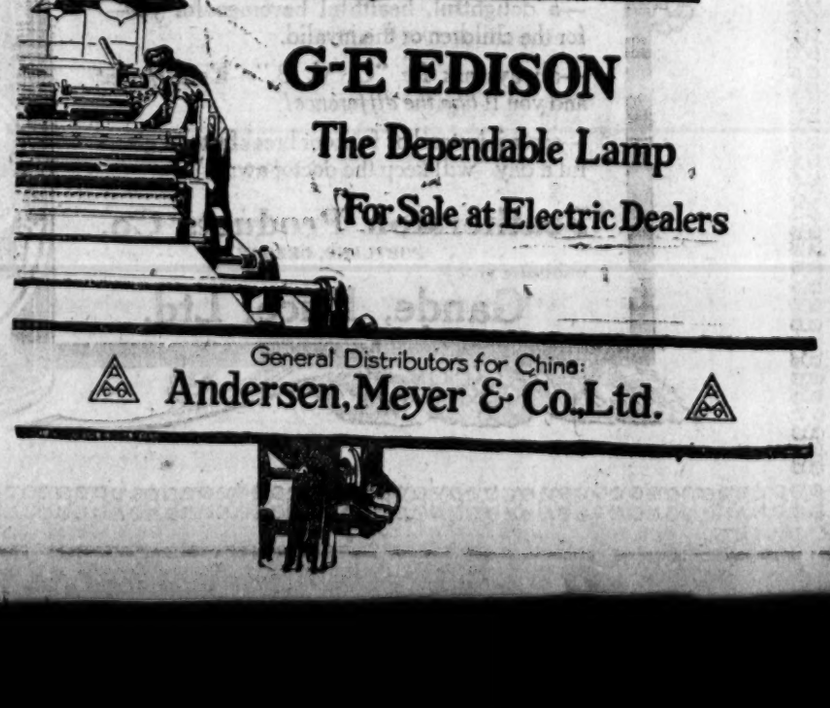

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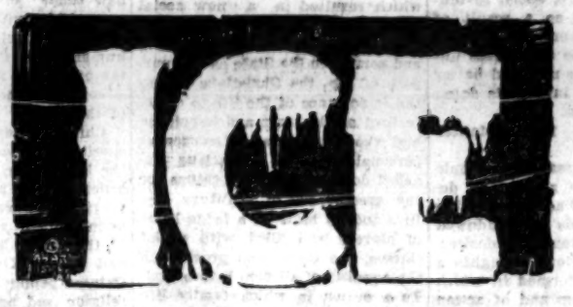

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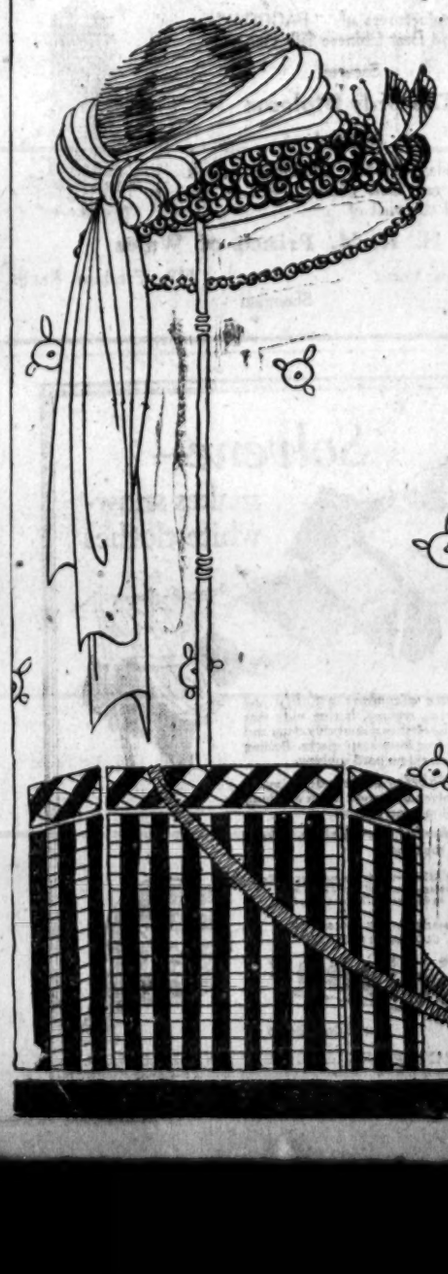

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Order And Progress

By Dr. Li T'ien-lu

(An Address delivered at the Peking Union Medical College.)

Ordinarily, order means peace and progress means revolution. Order is static and progress is flux. Order is the state of equilibrium of the elements of society, while progress is the preponderance of the new forces over the old.

Order and progress are therefore mutually antagonistic and exclusive of each other. Progress cannot be where there is order, and no order is possible when progress is making its headway. There does not seem to be a middle ground upon which both order and progress may stand together.

Auguste Comte hits upon a happy idea in his "Positive Philosophy" by stating that order and progress are essentially the two different aspects of one principle of social regeneration. No real order can ever be established, unless it be compatible with progress. No progress can be accomplished unless it tends to the consolidation of order.

Where should we look for a happy combination of these two elements? The order not being stagnatia, or mere fixity, but involving progress as one of its constituent elements; the progress not being mere anarchy and restlessness, but involving order as the vital condition of stability.

New ideas are always revolutionary. Therefore, social revolutions take place as a result of intellectual awakening. But revolution cannot be a progress unless it ushers in a new and better order which will justify its doing away with the old.

Let us take a few instances from History.

The Greks, a seafaring people and situated in a genial and delightful climate, had developed a religion whose gods were endowed with human passions and desires. From these religious thoughts a social order was formed in which the man of wisdom and of action occupied the acme of the social scale. Worth and virtue were the pillars of this social structure, while harmony and proportion gave it distinctive beauty and grandeur which was inimitable ever since. This ingenious handwork of men actualy lasted over six centuries.

As long as men were engrossed in the prevalent ideas which furnished the people with sufficient food for thought and action, all was well. But as soon as men's intellect over-reached the highest fruit of the tree of civilisation of the time, then dissatisfaction set in and the existing order was doomed.

An intellectual class by the name of Sophists arose, believing man to be the measure of all things who, with their insistence of individual judgment as with hammers of Thor, smashed the Hellenic order to pieces.

What is the lesson that might be learned from this episode of History? Is it not clear that human societies have always been formed and maintained by ethical and religious ideas; that advancement of intellect brings new ideas; are almost always inimical to the old order of things? But the breaking up of the old order is not the completion of a new order, and, therefore, should not be taken as an indication of progress.

As a matter of fact, no order can be established until a common ethical and religious ground is reached. Mere intellectual enlightenment will not make for social order. It simply leads to more enlightened ethical ideals and religious beliefs, which alone can form the basis for any order among men. Thus progress may be actually realised.

Again, there were the Romans whose practical genius gave birth to such religious ideas as centre around gods of life activities. The social order growing out of this religion had as its basis the ethical relations and duties in the family and the state. These people worshipped force and effectiveness and lived by rule and authority and thought in terms of law and duty.

It accounts for the wonderful development of organisation among the Romans themselves and the remarkable extension of its influence over other nations.

Here again is an example of progress as initiated by intellectual awakening and crystalised into a social order based upon ethical and religious ideas. But here again is a case where the advancement of intellect invariably brought the disintegration of the system, powerful and effective as it was. Thus another seed of progres was sown.

As an educated class arose in Rome, the mixture of diverse divinities failed to satisfy; the Roman religion, made up as it was of state and parental duties and precautions, lost with them its force; and the religious ceremonies of the home and the State lost for them their meaning. The mechanical repetition of prayers and sacrifices made no appeal to the emotions or to the moral nature of individuals, and offered no spiritual joy or consolation as to a life beyond. Now the Stoics began to turn to the Greek philosophers for some more philosophical explanation of the great mystery of life and death.

Thus the way was prepared for the establishment of the Christian principles as standards of life which resulted in a new social order among the Roman people.

In place of Roman citizenship and service to the State as the purpose of life, the Christians set up the importance of the life to come. Instead of pleasures and happiness and the satisfaction of senses as personal ends, the Christians preached denial of all these things for the greater joy of a future life. In a society built on a large basis of slavery and filled with social classes, the Christians proclaimed the equality of all men before God. To a nation in which family life had become corrupt, infidelity and divorce common, and infanticide a prevailing practice, the Christians proclaimed the sacredness of the marriage tie and the family life, and the exposure of infants as simple murder. In place of the subjection of the individual to the State, the Christians demanded the subjection of the individual only to God.

This was the period of monks and monasteries, when men believed the human nature to be vicious and the world filled with sin. Then the only way to prepare for the future life was to mortify the flesh and separate from the world.

Monasticism had had its day and made valuable contributions to a world of loose morals and paganism. But it could not better meet the onrush of intellectual awakening than the previous social orders. With the Revival of Learning came the belief that the present life was worth living and the enjoyment of worldly pleasures was lawful. They believed that men could have their desires and appetites properly gratified without endangering the possession of the future life.

This gave Christianity a wider outlook, and paved the way for the later movement called the reformation, which emancipated the individual believer from the thraldom of Catholic authority in matters of judgment, faith and salvation. This was the movement which brought to many countries in Europe a new order of things in government, social relations, and religious beliefs.

Let me repeat my thesis that Order and Progress are the essential aspects of one principle of social regeneration. Order is formed upon the basis of ethical and religious ideas. And progress is made when intellectual advancement brings new ideas of social relationship and spiritual realities which are the forces to break up the old order and which will form the foundation upon which the new order is to be raised. No amount of intellectual awakening can be taken as progress any more than medical operation can be counted as health. Medical art or medicine only leads to a new order in the organism, which, if conductive principles of life, makes for the state of health. So also new order in society which, if compatible with the enlightened ethical and religious ideas of the human race, it is a progress in the process of social evolution and a contribution to the civilisation of the world.

China is today passing through a critical period in the history of the life of her people. The social order in the past four thousand years has always been founded upon ethical and religious ideas of the race. The Five Emperors and Three Kings furnished the Chinese people with a polytheistic religion and an ethical system of five relationships.

Confucius by his endeavors of reciting the old teachings of the ancient rulers endowed these ethical principles and practices with definite forms. Laotze by his metaphysics opened up for the Chinese mind a field of speculative thought about the infinite. And the foreign Buhda gave us an elaborate explanation of the future life. These, briefly, were the chief elements which went to make for the foundation of the Chinese society.

Christianity came when these ethical and religious ideas and practices no longer satisfied, and the social order was fast falling apart, through popular ignorance, physical poverty, spiritual superstition, social distrust, and official corruption.

China's contact with the West had introduced new ideas which brought on the intellectual awakening. Chinese began to crave for freedom—freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, and freedom of belief.

Since the overthrow of the old political order and the adoption of a new form of government, no sign of a consolidated social order is seen anywhere in this vast and populous country. To be sure, the old system is broken up. But where should we look for a new and better system? Now we see nothing but what the hand of destruction is daily accomplishing around us—explosions of theories, collapse of conventions, and ruins of institutions. Would mere intellectual discontent, revolt, criticism, and inquiry finally give us the basis for a new social superstructure which will mean progress instead of retrogression? It would be an anomaly in the history of the human race if it did.

There is no denying the fact that there is an intellectual chaos in China to-day. New ideas have run amuck, and are sweeping everything before them.

To them, nothing is good and nothing is bad. Nothing noble and nothing base. Nothing chaste and nothing sacred.

There is the government, but nobody wants to be governed. Who should tell me what I must do and what I must not do?

In the educational field, students insist to be the final authority in management and administration. They want to choose their own principals and teachers.

In industry, the laborers with their labor unions would go so far in their demand for increase of wages as to leave the capitalists no profit. The theory is that the capitalists came by their wealth by robbing and squeezing, and therefore should not be allowed to eat bread in idleness.

With reference to social relations, words would fail to describe the perversion of tastes and depravity of morals of the modern man. Take a look at the fecundity of the cheap novels which are being daily fed upon by the young people. We might say with Madame Roland, "O, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

What is the modern men's attidue towards religion? The modern men would have nothing to do with religion. They think it such a paltry and ridiculous idea to believe in something which can not be tested by the senses.

Intellectual awakening has broken up the old order in China. Advancement of intellect cannot give us the material for the construction of a new and better order.

It remains for us who profess to hold the secret of social regeneration to make our contribution to the future social structure.

No social order can be established unless it be based upon ethical and religious ideas. Then let us make our contribution with our life. Life in Christ.

The future society should be the combination of order and progress. The order not being inertia or mere fixity, but involving progress as one of its constituent elements; the progress not being mere anarchy and restlessness, but involving order as the vital condition of stability. Where should we look for it?

Coming back to our text, we shall find both order and progress contained therein.

"And the servant abideth not in the house forever, but the Son abideth ever" (John, 8:35.) "And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ" (Romans, 8:17.)

The order is that God is the father, men are his children. In other words, the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of men.

The Progress is that we are heirs of God. And ours is the heritage of the infinite riches of the personality of God, and through the appropriation of His perfect being we men on the earth may develop like personalities as our Father in Heaven is perfect.

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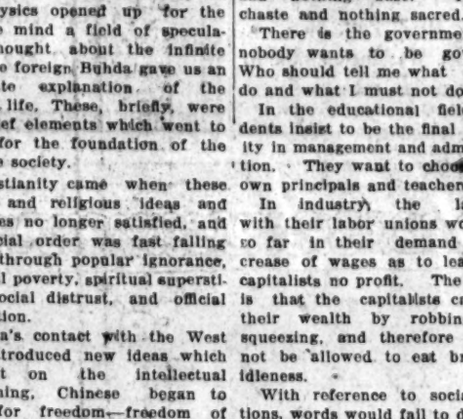

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A Pan-Pacific Cruise

A Unique "Get Together" Suggestion

BY ALEXANDER HUME FORD
(Director, Pan-Pacific Union)

For some years the Pan-Pacific Union has been seeking to interest the world cruise men in conducting an annual cruise de luxe around the Pacific. They invariably reply, "Break the ice for us and we will follow your lead." At the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Be It Resolved: That this conference express a desire that the Pan-Pacific Union continue its plan for a round-the-Pacific cruise of leading men of commerce and others, together with a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum and that the Governments of the Pacific be urged to support this project."

It is hoped that one of the Japanese liners may be secured for this cruise, as it already has the endorsement of some of the Pacific governments and of several of the larger Chambers of Commerce in America. Such a cruise with not more than 100 to 150 picked men from Pacific lands would do much to cement the leading men of the Pacific in a movement toward international co-operation and looking toward the advancement of commerce and industry in the Pacific area.

WOULD CREATE FRIENDSHIPS

I can see with interest, for example, the splendid impression that Naibu Kanda, with his English as polished as that of any man in America, would create among the college men of Australasia, where the Japanese are not understood. I can sense the delight of the Australasian business men in the flashing wit and good humor of my friend Tamura of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, than whom there is no more vigorous, genial, good-fellowship-provoking speaker in the English tongue in our Western America, the home of the spontaneous speaker. I know that Wallace Alexander, President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, would wish to make this cruise, for he has told me so. Properly selected from each Pacific country, a Pan-Pacific representation of business men and others visiting each other's country in company with each other would create binding and lasting friendships that would never be dissolved.

I quote on this subject from the report made to his Government and to the Philippine Chamber of Commerce by delegate T. R. Yanes.

"Another plan agreed upon at the Commercial Conference is to organise a commercial expedition around the Pacific, jointly with the Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, to which the conference recommends that all Governments in the Pacific give support. Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, made it known before the conference that steps already have been taken to put the plan under way. Suggestions already have been made to charter a boat for the expedition, and arrangements are being made to serve the double purpose—to carry a floating exposition of products in the Pacific and to accommodate persons who are influential in commerce and other activities in all the countries of the Pacific.

"The Philippines must participate in this exposition and present a respectable exhibition of our products. In connection with this we have to utilise the Commercial Museum of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry and secure the co-operation of other branches of the Government. The Philippines must be adequately represented in this cruise around the Pacific, and I do not doubt there would be a number of public-spirited Filipinos who will be ready to make a sacrifice and undertake the voyage."

COMMERCIAL COUNCIL

I have recommended to Mr. Bunshiro Hattori, Secretary of the Japan Chamber of Commerce, and to Mr. Jiro Sakabe of the Osaka delegates who were members at the Commercial Conference, the resolution:

"That the Pan-Pacific Union be recommended to ascertain the attitude of the people of all countries bordering on the Pacific toward the organisation of a Permanent Pan-Pacific Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with all the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in Pacific lands."

I might add that immediately following the above resolution the following was offered and adopted:

"Resolved: That until this is accomplished, the Pan-Pacific Union be requested to institute a Pan-Pacific Commercial Council with all of the delegates to this conference as an advisory committee to the Union in connection with the follow-up work of the conference, and in forwarding other projects of commercial interest in the Pacific Area."

This has been done, and the Director of the Union is in Japan to confer with the members there of the Commercial Council and learn their will and desires on a Pan-Pacific business cruise around the Pacific. The members of the cruise might well take the matter up with the Chambers of Commerce in the different countries and among themselves as to the scope and desirability of a Pan-Pacific Chamber of Commerce.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Perhaps another resolution passed at the Commercial Conference, when carried into effect, might lead up to the form that a Pan-Pacific Chamber of Commerce might take, and that is the resolution urging the dissemination of reliable and authentic information concerning Pacific lands:

"Resolved: That the Pan-Pacific Union be urged to continue its efforts to bring together all of the intelligence and information bureaus of Pacific lands into the organisation of a Pan-Pacific Information Bureau that may have branches in the larger cities in each Pacific land where accurate and authentic information may be secured concerning each country of the Pacific—its resources, its products, commerce, peoples and transportation facilities."

Much has been done toward getting the intelligence and information bureaux in Pacific lands to co-ordinate their work so that they can work together for themseves and for each other. A decade ago at a Pan-Pacific Information Bureaux Conference in Sydney it was agreed that, so far as Australia and New Zealand, were concerned, each intelligence bureau in the larger cities of these countries would serve each other and distribute each other's general literature and information that might attract visitors, settlers or investors, as any of these classes might be desirable to the several states.

Further, it was recommended that all countries of the Pacific unite their efforts in disseminating accurate information concerning all Pacific countries, and that were it became possible to do so a system of Intelligence Cadets be organised. That is, in each of the official intelligence bureaux in Pacific lands there be one cadet who would remain for six months serving and studying the country or locality to which he was assigned, and then moving on to the bureau in the next country, until he had made a round of the Pacific and, once more in his home office, might help to educate other cadets making the round. In this way in time each Pacific country, that is the larger cities, would have men who from personal knowledge would know much of other lands, their methods of business and ways of conducting affairs. Such men might well be ministers of friendship to bring about better understanding, greater commerce and true inter-racial fellowship in business at least.

Many Pacific countries already have official intelligence bureaux. In Japan perhaps the Tourist Bureau might be taken over by the Chambers of Commerce of Japan and its scope widened so that it might give every information concerning Japan, that would be authentic, and win the confidence of all peoples who might inquire.

It has been suggested that in San Francisco, with the co-operation of the Chamber there, all of the commercial agents and others representing Pacific countries in San Francisco be invited to make their offices on the ground floor of one building, with the basement used as a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum. In this way those arriving from every part of America to embark for a trip acoss the Pacific might at one place get all the infomation they might possibly need concerning any Pacific land or enterprise. In time similar joint offices inevitably would be organised in Seattle, Los Angeles and other cities in America and all Pacific lands.

However, there are details on all these subjects to be studied out and agreed upon. What better start than the charter of a vessel for a round-the-Pacific cruise of business men from every Pacific land? Such leaders, freely mingling with each other for several months and laying plans among themselves and with the leaders in each Pacific country they visit for better business relations, would make it worth any sacrifice on the part of those who might participate in the trip, as it would be well worth the support of every Pacific government and of every live Chamber of Commerce representing any great city in the Pacific.

Egypt In The Movies

BY J. J. MONTAGUE

Scene—The Movies. Mabel and Myrtle in the audience.

Mabel—There's a picture of that Egyptian King they been diggin' up in the desert.

Myrtle—Diggin' up? What they been diggin' him up for?

Mabel—To see what he looks like. He's been dead three thousand five hundred years.

Myrtle—Forget it! He wouldn't o' kept.

Mabel—Sure he'd o' kept. Didn't ya ever hear of mummies?

Myrtle—Mummies ain't people! They're just a lot of plaster put together and wrapped up to look like people.

Mabel—This guy was real though. He was a king in Babylon, like the song says.

Myrtle—If they dug him up on the desert he must o' been a sheik. That's what they call kings in them places. You seen Rodolph Valentino, ain't ya?

Mabel—Well, maybe he was a sheik. Any way they dug up and found him all piled around with furniture and carpets and stuff, just like he'd been dispossessed or something.

Myrtle—But them sheiks don't have no such stuff as that. They have to take all they got along with 'em on camels, and how could ya take furniture on a camel?

Mabel—If you'll read the paper you'll see where everything I'm telling you is the goods. And it's wonderful that it's all been there for all them years, and nobody ever found him before, with all the traveling there has been across them deserts lately by folks makin' movin' picture plays!

Myrtle—But what did he want to have all that stuff layin' around him for? Did he think he was going to wake up or something, and begin housekeeping again?

Mabel—How do I know what he thought? He's been dead three thousand five hundred years!

Myrtle—I don't believe it. There wasn't nothing that long ago. There wasn't no world in them days!

Mabel—Well, what was there if there wasn't no world? Answer me that!

Myrtle—Well, there was sompin', of course, but it wasn't a world nor anything like a world. It was just clouds, or sompin' like that.

Mabel—There was a world all right, or how could this guy have died then? Nobody could be alive if there wasn't a world to be alive on, say nothin' o' dyin' and gettin' buried.

Myrtle—Well, how do they know that it was all that time ago? Was a date on him when they dug him up?

Mabel—There wasn't no date on him but they just figured back by the condition of him, I guess, or maybe they found a calendar or somethin' among the furniture.

Myrtle—Well, the calendar must have been in Egypteon and nobody could read it, for I remember hearin' that Egypteon ain't spoke no more.

Mabel—Say, what's the good of your arguin' with me all the time? I just start tellin' ya what the pitcher is about and you as good as say I'm lyin' all the time. What's big idea?

Myrtle—I didn't mean nothing against your character, Mabel, but I just can't see no sense in people diggin' up a sheik and trying to pretend that they know all about him. I'll tell you what I think about it, if you want to know.

Mabel—Well, what do you think about it?

Myrtle—I think it's all press agent stuff. Just sompin' to break into the newspapers with.

Mabel—But what good would a guy get out o' breakin' into the newspapers if he's been dead for 3,500 years?

Myrtle—That's just it exactly. He probably ain't dead.

Mabel—Ain't dead? Do you suppose he could stay a mummy for all this time an' not be dead? What would he have et, all alone there with that furniture and things?

Myrtle—He probably ain't in there at all. I betcha it's just some movie actor wantin' to get an ad, and pretty soon he'll come out and star on the fillums.

Mabel—Pretendin' he's been dead all that time?

Myrtle—Of course not; pretendin' he's been alive, like them fellahs you read about that go without tastin' food for forty days and forty nights. He might claim as he was in a trance, and maybe when he'd come out he'd go in a sheik play.

Mabel—But you don't think he's really been there all that time, do yah?

Myrtle—Sure he ain't been there. He's probably been in Hollywood, and he'll go climb into the mummy for the trip home and come over here and Then, when he's well known enough, he'll be in a feature production. have the reporters all askin' him questions about the early days.

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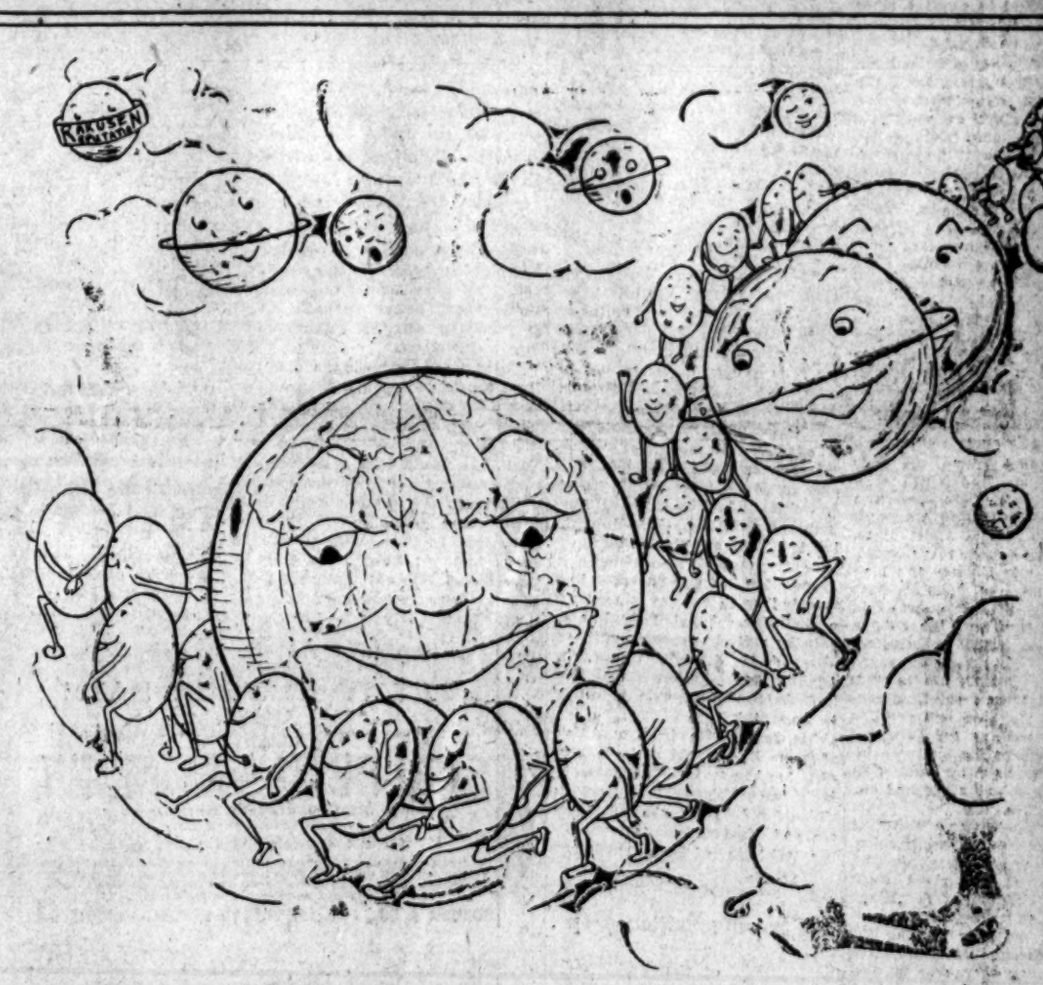

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America Must Mediate In The Balkans Says J. Hamilton Lewis

BY ARTHUR BENINGTON

After spending more than a year in Europe, studying conditions there, James Hamilton Lewis, former United States Senator from Illinois, is back in America. Senator Lewis—he will always be known as "Senator"—had more than ordinary opportunities for judging of conditions, and he has formed some very definite conclusions as to what the United States can do and should do to bring order out of the chaos which prevails in the Old World. He sat at the conferences of Lausanne and Genoa as one of the American unofficial observers; he came to know well all the leading statesmen of Europe; he chatted with bankers and men of affairs, and he lived in most of the great capitals for a period long enough to give him a good idea of what the people were saying and thinking. Now he has returned to tell America of these thoughts and words, and to urge America to justify itself in the eyes of the rest of the world.

"I am no more favorable to the League of Nations now than I was when I voted against it in 1919," he said. "The Treaty of Versailles is already a dead letter, made so by the rivalries and bickerings and self-seeking of the nations of Europe, and nothing can be gained by trying to revive it. But there are many conditions which are perilous to the peace of the whole civilised world, and only we are in a position to help and to prevent other wars. It is our duty to try and I believe we can succeed.

"I think Americans do not yet realise with how great faith the people of Europe welcomed the phrases with which we went into the war. To 'make the world safe for democracy,' 'a war to end war' were to them no mere oratorical expressions but serious assertions of principles. They had absolute faith in President Wilson and confidence that what he laid down as principles the American people would carry through to the end. When, alas! they began to see that even Wilson, great man as he was, was no match for the astute ego-centered diplomacy of Europe with its ten centuries of training and experience, they began to lose heart and to visit upon him—quite unjustly but quite naturally—all the resentment that grew from their disappointment. And when they came to realise that the American people would not follow where he led, they quite lost faith in us and in our devotion to principle. I still feel that Wilson was mistaken in helping to make the Versailles Treaty what it was and in trying to lead us into the League of Nations as it was constituted. Everything that has happened since 1919 confirms me in this opinion, but I am more than convinced that we have lost prestige and gained nothing for ourselves by not participating actively in recent conferences for adjusting the disputes of our allies and our former enemies.

"After all, there was a universal demand for our participation. All Europe wanted was, and is, our advice. It sets great store by our advice and it is likely even now to accept it, for it knows that we seek nothing for ourselves except such ultimate benefit as may accrue to us and all others through removing causes for dispute and thus establishing peace that shall endure and placing the peoples in a position to buy and sell freely and securely. It is true there is an idea in some quarters that we are purely mercenary, and this idea has, unfortunately, been fostered by ourselves in our aloofness. We can easily dispel it, however, by giving Europe the help for which it is crying."

Senator Lewis illustrated his remarks with a detailed account of affairs and of men in the states of Western Europe; then he passed over to the East and spoke of what he had observed in his stay of several months in Constantinople and the Balkan countries.

"The Balkans," he said, "are the center of danger for the present peace of Europe. The Turks are most far-seeing diplomats and they have been keenly alive to the significance of all the differences between their former enemies. They even exaggerate their importance. Little by little the idea has grown among them that the Allies are so jealous of each other that unity of action against the Turks is no longer possible or to be feared. They have grown altogether too cocky. This state of mind has been fostered assiduously by the Russians. I came to know Tchitcherin well and to understand what an astute politician he is. He was the brains of the Russian delegations to the several conferences. He knew it, and his principal object was to impress his people back home with that fact. He suggested to the Turks that now was the time to form an Eastern European bloc, to get all the Balkan states together into an offensive and defensive alliance. Greece, covertly backed by England, had been hopelessly beaten by the Turks and was now powerless. France had her hands full in the Ruhr. England was too anxious to make friends with Germany, besides having serious troubles of her own in many widely scattered parts of the world, to interfere, especially as she knew the Turks were in a position to stir up endless troubles for her in India and other parts of Asia and Africa. And she could no longer trust Greece to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her. Who then was to be feared? 'Now is your opportunity to take back all that you lost in the war,' Tchitcherin whispered to the Turks, 'and to form a hegemony of all the Balkan countries.'"

"Did Russia and Turkey imagine that it was possible to get these Balkan countries to forget their bitter rivalries and hatreds and form a real alliance?" I asked.

"They knew it might not be easy, but they believed they together could exert such pressure that these rival states would find it advisable to form an alliance for their own self-protection. The only nations from which active opposition might be expected were Hungary and Italy. But Hungary has lost its most valuable territory to Rumania and is no longer in a position to put an army into the field or to get any money for a campaign. What Italy has to gain by actively opposing such an alliance is difficult to see. It might not like it but it is highly improbable that it would go to war to prevent it."

"Is Jugo-Slavia in a condition at home that would make it possible for her to join the Turks in such an alliance?" I asked. "Would not the Croats and Slovenes and Montenegrins, all unwilling subjects of Serbia, welcome such an opportunity to start the civil war which has been brewing there ever since Serbia absorbed them?"

"Tchitcherin foresees just that," replied the Senator, "and shrewdly calculates on it as an opportunity for the Soviet Government. In such an event, he has offered, in his negotiations with the Turks, to send a Bolshevik army into Jugo-Slavia to prevent such an outbreak by the Croats Slovenes and Montenegrins. Nothing would suit the purposes of the Soviet Government better than this opportunity to introduce Bolshevism into the Balkans.

"It may seem strange that these little countries in the Balkans, all of which suffered so long under Turkish domination, should be thought of as possible allies of the Turk. It would take a thorough understanding of their mutual rivalries, hates and jealousies to comprehend the situation there. They may be forced into an alliance just as Austria and Italy were forced into one, not because of love of one another but because it may be the only method of preventing them from coming to blows.

"It is in Constantinople that all the complex mass of wires which work the political machinery of Eastern Europe and Western Asia comes together. The Russian and the Turk meet in Constantinople as well as in Angora. The Russians are egging the Turk on to greater and greater demands, and Turk is gaining more and more confidence in his power to defy England and France and all the other powers. The situation is like a smouldering volcano, ready to burst into eruption at any moment.

"And only America can stop it. There lies our greatest opportunity."

"How can America stop it?" I asked.

"By immediate intervention," replied Senator Lewis emphatically.

"Armed intervention?" I asked.

"No, by friendly mediation. We can invite all those small nations to sit with us in a conference at which they would submit to our judgment all their differences, all their rivalries, all the manifold causes of friction between them, and agree to accept our decision as final. They all desire peace at heart and I feel confident from my talks with their leading men at their own capitals and at Constantinople that they would gladly accept our arbitration or mediation.

"This is our great opportunity to safeguard the peace of Europe. It is in our power to get these peoples to disarm voluntarily, to prevent from breaking out that war which is so dreaded by all Europe, and thus to prove again to the whole world that America really means what it says when it talks of ideals and that Americans are not the cynical, aloof, mercenary people which so many Europeans have come to believe us.

"If we fail to do it we shall miss the greatest opportunity we world to try, and I know we can have had. It is our duty to the succeed."

Kemal, Turkish Leader And His Bride

As a token of appreciation for the help of the American people, Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the Turkish leader, and his bride consented to pose for these photographs. The Nationalist Chief is always surrounded by this picked bodyguard of giants, who would think nothing of dying for him. Villa Ouchaky is the beautiful home of the bride of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, situated in the suburbs of Smyrna and overlooking the bay.

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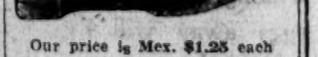

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Mystery In Birth Of Monte Carlo's Future Princess

Monte Carlo.—The mystery of the birth of Her Serene Highness the Hereditary Princess of Monaco (the Duchesse de Valentinois) is thrown into the limelight by the reigning Prince's efforts to get his child recognised by leaders of the local royal family.

Prince Louis, who succeeded Prince Albert some months ago, has now invited Princess Alice, the second wife of his father, to pay a state visit to Monaco, the first she will have paid in thirty years—a few years after she replaced in Prince Albert's affections Lady Mary Hamilton, mother of the present ruler. The Duc de Richelieu, Princess Alice's son by another marriage, is now visiting at the palace in Monaco.

While Monte Carlo is brimful of life and gayety, few people know the true story of the little Princess who will one day succeed her father, Prince Louis. It is generally believed that she was a foundling, but this is not so. She is the daughter of Prince Louis, whether the natural daughter or the child of a morganatic alliance—Prince Louis has chosen to bury the fact in his own heart. He has remained faithful to the love of his youth and he reigns alone today in his strangest of little states. In his youth Prince Louis joined the French Army: his proudest title today is that of General. As a young officer he served in Algiers, where the little Princess and her mother were his companions.

At this time relationship between Prince Albert and his son was very strained, but ultimately the feud was bridged by the little Princess, then about ten years old. Prince Louis refused to have any dealings with his father until he recognised his child and made her the legitimate heiress to the principality.

The little Princess was soon brought to Monaco, where she quickly won her way into her grandfather's heart, becoming his constant companion and recognised legitimate heiress. She was given a liberal education in a convent in Nice and then in Paris where she had an English governess. At nineteen she returned to Monaco and there took great interest in the deep-sea scientific researches of her grandfather.

In 1920 she married with great pomp the Vicomte de Polignac the young married couple receiving the title of Duke and Duchess of Valentinois, an old title of the Garibaldi family. Since the death of Prince Albert last year and the succession of her father, she is known as Her Serene Highness Princess Heritiere of Monaco, and her husband as Prince Pierre of Monaco. In 1921 her first child, a girl, was born, and now Monaco is looking forward to and hopes for a son and heir in May.

In private life she is devoted to music and also takes great interest in the golf up at Mont Agel, where she constantly gives prizes. However, most of her time is devoted to the various affairs of the principality and her name is connected with most charitable institutions and work.

The future Princess of fabulous Monte Carlo is a pretty brunette and from her shares in the roulette winnings she will receive over one million dollars a year, making her one of the richest women in France.

It is said that the native Monegasques, who do not number more than a few hundred, as against a total of about 23,000 living on the promontory, are deeply incensed at the gradual French tidal wave. Hitherto they have paid no taxes and have been given free seats at the theater. Also a percentage of the roulette winnings has always been doled out to subjects of the Prince, putting them in clover. Now natives are fearful lest they become involved in the financial cares of France—even lest they should have to send an engineer to the Ruhr. Particularly they feel that as the future Prince Consort is a French Polignac, the die is cast.

Monegasques fear also that they may have to do eighteen months in horozon blue instead of resting under palms, dressed in comic opera kit. When interviewed recently at Monaco on the subject of this French "Drang nach Monte Carlo," Prince Louis, a Frenchman through and through, was distinctly reserved and the Monegasques are feeling correspondingly low.

A Letter From "Homeside"

BY LUCIUS C. PORTER

The Foreign Press Service has arranged for a series of short articles, to be sent out regularly, by Dr. Lucius C. Porter, Dean of the Yenching University, Peking, who is at present teaching in Columbia University, New York. These articles will be largely of a news character, dealing particularly with such events in the United States as concern China. They will appear from time to time in THE CHINA PRESS.

During the past winter the American public has shown a surprising and intense interest in reports of archaeological investigations in various parts of the world. The entire press of the United States has printed detailed accounts of the remarkable discoveries made by Howard Carter, with the financial backing of Lord Carnarvon, at the tomb of Tutankhamen in the Valley of the Kings at Luxor, Egypt.

During the last week a surprising number of reports has been printed covering archaeological investigations in Sardus, the ancient capital of Lydian Empire of Croesus; at Carthage, where the ancient city of Dido and the Phoenicians has been uncovered; in Mexico where new discoveries of great value have been made regarding the ancient Maya civilization of the American Indians; in Mesopotamia, where the site of the ancient "Ur of the Chaldees" has been excavated and the temple of its Moon-God revealed.

DISCOVERIES IN CHINA

It is unfortunate that no reports have yet reached the press of America of the valuable discoveries made by the Geological Survey of China under the direction of Mr. J. G. Anderson, advisor, to the survey at Yangshao Hsien in the province of Hunan. With the present interest on the part of the American reading public in archaeology one could help to focus attention on China by such a report.

Every friend of China surely anticipates with eagerness the day when Chinese historians and archaeologists will undertake excavations which will help to make known to the world some of the facts relating to the ancient history of China, possibly this item of news may be a stimulus to some patriotic Chinese scholar to prepare himself for such work. A great service can be rendered to China by scholars, Chinese and westerners, who undertake to interpret to westerners the noble culture of the Chinese people. Such an interpetation would be the most effective means of overthrowing the prevalent misconceptions regarding China and the Chinese, based upon the only contact many Americans have with China, namely, with Chinese laborers or merchants in America.

SILK EXHIBITION

Recently there was held in New York a great silk exhibition, The Grand Central Palace, one of the chief exhibition halls of the city, was filled with exhibits showing all the processes in silk culture and manufacture. The decorations were remarkably colorful, probably there has been no such brilliant display in New York in recent years.

A very interesting display of Chinese silk products was presented, including the processes of sericulture, methods of manufacturing silk goods, with a fine assortment of samples, together with beautiful silk garments and embroideries, both old and new. The silk guild of China sent special commissioners to this exhibit. One could have wished that China, the country in which silk was first discovered and for centuries the only source of silk products in the world, might have been represented by a more notable exhibit.

China should be represented in every subsequent exhibit and those in charge of arranging the Chinese exhibit should be more regardful of the artistic factors in their display, and should plan some features which might claim more immediate attention than any presented in this year's exhibition.

CANTON STARS

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit from China was the presentation of scientific research methods for improving silk culture in China, presented under the auspices of the Canton Christian College which is doing much to assist the farmer of south China by research work in the diseases of silk worms which have so seriously effected the silk trade of China, and by teaching the value of "certified eggs" and the methods of feeding by means of which a vastly increased production of silk can be secured without additional expense. By making more of an effort to adapt her raw silk and silk thread products to the needs of western manufacturers, China might easily regain the major part of the silk trade of the world which she has yielded to Japan during the last decades.

A survey is being made of the news from China which gets into American newspapers. From the preliminary studies already made, it is evident that China should undertake systematic work along the line of a foreign press service by means of which regular and accurate news might be furnished to western newspapers. While it is true that a fair amount of accurate news is already disseminated through the American press, it is still true that the emphasis lies upon the sensational and the grotesque, rather than upon trustworthy records of increasing events and facts.

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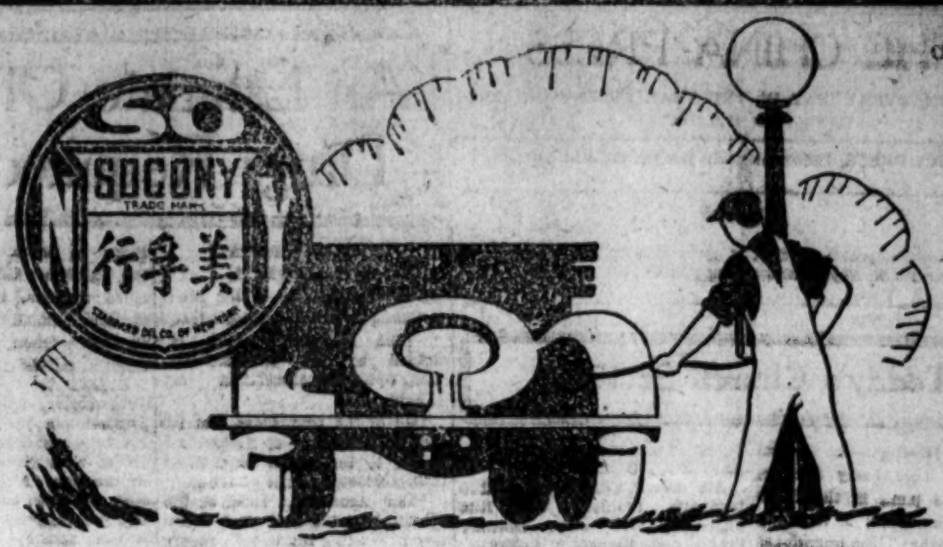

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CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Weather

Overcast and changeable weather. S. E-ly winds to the North of the 30th parallel N. E-ly breezes in the South.

Today's Church Services

Gospel Meeting.—A Gospel Meeting is held every Sunday, 6.15 to 7.15 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9 Woosung Road. Bright congregational singing, starting at 6 p.m.

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Third Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalms 123, 124, 125; Lessons: Isaiah lvii, 15, and, Mark v, 21-end; Lloyd in E. flat; Anthem: "If we believe," Goss; Hymns 220, 308, 328; Preacher: The Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalm 80; Lessons: Isaiah lx, Rev. ii, 1-17; Macpherson in D.; Hymns 298, 520, 317, 477; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Hymns 282, 432, 176, 173; Preacher Rev. W. Robbins, M.A.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—7.30 a.m. Holy Communion in English. Evening prayer in English at six o'clock, Preacher: Rev. H. H. Gowen, D.D.

St. Joseph's Church.—Patronal Feast of this church. Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15. At 10 o'clock High Mass, no sermon. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—11 a.m. Sunday School Aniversary. Special singing by Sunday School Scholars. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Hymns 748, 746. 3 p.m. Children's Service. Address by Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A.; Chant 68.

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9.30 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. L. W. Faucett, M.A.

Community Church.—11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer (take Zikawei No. 2 tram). Preacher: Rev. Clifford M. Drury. Subject: "Elijah." Special music by the choir. Mrs. Eleanor Clark will sing a solo. 4.15 Communion Service Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. Preceding the Communion Service the members of the Governing Board will meet those who desire to join the church on Confession of faith. A public welcome will be given to these and to those coming by letter at the Song Service, 5 p.m. Song Service at Masonic Hall. Sermon topic: "The Unpardonable Sin."

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. E. M. Poteat, M.A., of the Shanghai Baptist College. 6 p.m. by Rev. G. W. Sheppard, of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Society of Friends (Quakers), Shanghai.—A meeting for worship will be held tomorrow at 5 p.m. at No. 12 Jinkee Road, second floor.

China's Helplessness

(An Editorial In The Japan Advertiser)

Financial helplessness is at the bottom of most of the troubles of the Peking Government. And official corruption, the inability of the central government to control any revenues outside the immediate vicinity of Peking, and the complete loss of credit both at home and abroad are responsible for this condition, which is virtually undeclared bankruptcy. From the financial incapacity of the central authority arises the political instibility in the capital illustrated by the frequent cabinet changes and resulting in the failure of any of the foreign powers to transact for months any real business with the Chinese Government. The symptoms of the monetary malady have been numerous. Two weeks ago the heads of all the Chinese legations in Europe threatened to resign en bloc if they were not paid their salaries for the last ten months. The Government is greatly in arrears in the payment of teachers' and lesser officials' salaries in Peking. The police in the capital have threatened to go on strike if they are not paid. Both interest and capital on domestic and foreign loans have been defaulted time after time. Even the militarists near Peking are having a difficult time squeezing anything from the depleted national purse.

The expenses of the Government are reckoned by the present Minister of Finance at between four and a half and five million dollars (silver) a month; the income he places now at almost nothing. The local taxes—likin, wine and tobacco tax, tax on gambling, opium and amusements, etc.—throughout the country go into the hands of local authorities, civil and military, mostly the latter. The 5 percent import tariff is administered by foreigners for the central Government; the bulk goes to payment of interest and principal of loans secured on it and the so-called surplus is hardly sufficient for the service of consolidated domestic loans to which it is pledged. The salt revenue is also pledged to loan services, a surplus of a few hundred thousand dollars sometimes being turned in to the central Government during a month. Even the local taxes in Peking are largely pledged to the service of small domestic loans, and the surplus is very small by the time it has paved its way through the hands of officials of the Ministry of Finance.

In the past the situation has been in this respect largely the same as it is now, but China has nearly always been able to secure a new loan, either at home or abroad, at increasingly ruinous rates of interest, but now the financial interests of the few foreign powers in a position to make such loans are more or less restrained by the terms of the Consortium, and local banks have served notice that they are through. China is bound by treaties not to increase her customs tariff, but the Nine-Power Washington Treaty provided for an increase to 7½ percent under conditions specified by a conference to meet in Shanghai after all the signatory Powers had ratified. Foreign financial experts, notably M. Padoux, adviser to the Chinese Government, have shown that this increase will be sufficient within a few years to meet payments on all of China's debts and leave the salt and other revenues for administrative expenses. Cabinets come and go, some honest members giving up their tasks in despair, others, less honest, getting for themselves and friends what little they can while the getting is good, knowing that their time in office is to be brief.

The answer, if foreign and domestic loans are to be paid and the Peking Government, which the Powers recognise as the Government of the Republic of China, is to be strengthened against the nation's growing tendency toward disintegration, is more foreign financial supervision. America has money to lend China if China will accept, through the consortium the terms, including security and supervision. The customs increase is to be granted under certain conditions to be fixed later; those conditions must be that the increase will go toward liquidation of past indebtedness, and that can be made a certainty only through strict foreign supervision.

The weather predictions furnished by the U. S. Government are 80 percent right, as demonstrated by keeping close tab on them for a long period.

In the preparation of a series of one hundred historic reels which are being sponsored by Yale university the most exhaustive research is being undertaken in order that the smallest details may be correct. Rare volumes and ancient records are being scanned for the purpose.

An Estimate Of The Amount Of Narcotic Drugs Required For Medical Use In China

BY W. H. GRAHAM ASPLAND, M. D.

(General Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association)

The following article is issued by the International Anti-Opium Association of Peking:

One of the resolutions laid before the League of Nations Assembly by the Opium Commission in September, 1922 is as follows:

"The Assembly, being of the opinion that the first steps necessary in limiting the world's supply of dangerous drugs to legitimate uses is a knowledge of the amount of drugs required by each country for internal consumption, urges the Governments to supply the returns asked for with the least possible delay and with the greatest accuracy in their power. The various Governments should, with a view to allowing comparison to be made, state clearly the system adopted in arriving at the estimate, and should supply a secondary statement showing estimated consumption per 100,000 inhabitants."

At the same Assembly the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Chao Hsin-chu, supported by Lord Chelmsford, and unanimously adopted:

"The Asembly of the League of Nations again desires to emphasise the view expressed in the Report of the Advisory Committee that as long as the drugs to which Part III, particularly Article 9, of the Opium Convention applies (Morphia Heroine etc.), are produced in quantities exceeding the legitimate requirements, there is great danger that the surplus will find its way into illegitimate channels, and that the control of production so as to limit it to the amount required for medical and legitimate purposes is the most effective method of putting a stop to the illicit traffic; it recommends that the inquiry into the world's legitimate requirements now proceeding should be pressed forward as rapidly as possible and expresses the hope that a provisional estimate and scheme will be submitted to the Assembly next year."

With the desire to arrive at the approximate requirements of narcotics for medical purposes in China, the Association has conducted an investigation which has resulted in a rough but reasonable estimate. It was recognised from the outset that China presented so many difficulties not existing in other countries, that methods of estimation in Europe would be valueless here. The term "for medical and scientific purposes only" takes it for granted that the administration of narcotics will be in the hands of persons more or less qualified by government registration, but in China the unregistered practitioners are many times more numerous than the registered, and the Government is finding it very difficult, if not impossible to enforce examination and registration in many parts of China. Further probably half the people of China are not within reach of a doctor qualified to use narcotics. These two facts, together with the general use of opium and smuggled morphia in China, both for sickness and addictive habits, add to the difficulty of making any estimate of medical requirements at this time, except on a basis of calculation from the known to the unknown. Any estimate must be tentative, and as will be seen later, a large margin has been left for the contingencies peculiar to China.

The details upon which the calculation was made have been gathered principally from Mission Hospitals. There are in China 709 Mission Hospitals and dispensaries employing 657 foreign and Chinese doctors, who treat annually about 1,400,000 patients. A questionnaire was sent to over 100 of the larger hospitals and dispensaries, asking for a detailed statement of the amount of morphia, narcotic drugs, and cocaine used yearly, also number of patients treated in hospital and in out-patient clinics. Although these two classes of patients were asked for, it was soon discovered that to work out an estimate on one or other separately would be unsound, for narcotics are more used in hospitals than dispensaries. Similarly the hospitals vary in their use according to the amount of surgical work done. Thus the largest amount of morphia used in a single hospital in China is used by one of the largest surgical hospitals.

Likewise with cocaine, the larger amount is used by hospitals doing the larger amount of eye work.

Dr. Lambert of New York who has made a very excellent attempt at estimating the narcotic requirements of the United States finds that the Hospital uses three times as much morphia, etc., as the dispensary clinic. It was decided therefore for China to use the total number of patients treated yearly, whether in hospital or clinic as the common denominator.

Replies to the questionnaire were received from Hospitals representing a yearly treatment of 850,000 patients. In all cases details were given of the amount of morphia, heroin, and codein used, also the amount of opium, and preparations of opium. The largest amount used in any one hospital was 37.5 grammes or 667 grains per 1,000 patients and the lowest 1.1 grammes or 16 grains per 1,000 patients. The difference may be explained as above by the relative proportion of in-patients to out-patients. Some Mission Hospitals and Chinese dispensaries have large daily clinics, but few beds, and in these circumstances the use of narcotics would be small. The general average for all the Hospitals and dispensaries treating 850,000 patients yearly was 15 grammes or 225 grains per 1,000 patients or approximately 1-4 grain each patient. This is considerably below the estimate for the United States where slightly over ½ grain of morphia is used on an average for each patient, and slightly under half a grain of opium. I regret that the United States statistics on narcotic requirements for medical purposes are the only ones so far available but they appear eminently reasonable and accurate. That China Hospitals use less than the U. S. A. is easily understood by medical men, who know the difference in practice in the two countries, and the magnitude of the surgical work in one compared with the other.

COCAINE

The same Hospital and dispensary reports show a yearly use of 3 grammes or 45 grains of cocaine per 1,000 patients.

How many sick people are there in China in any one year? This must be known if an estimate is to be made of the total narcotic requirement. Had it not been that the League of Nations had decided that the import certificate regulations should come into force on January 1, 1923, it would have been more accurate though involving much more time to have had a detailed statement from every doctor, hospital, dispensary and drug store in China. As soon as possible this is the ultimate intention of the Board of the Interior through its Bureaux of Drug Inspection and Standardisation. At present, the only one of the six Bureaux established is in Shanghai and the difficulties experienced in securing registration of doctors and druggists have been considerable, but without doubt this Government effort to control the sale of narcotics is the most constructive of recent years, and must ultimately culminate in a Government monopoly for importation and distribution. In other countries not manufacturing narcotics, it might be reasonably inferred that the legitimate imports through customs were the requirement for medical purposes in that country. But this cannot be accepted for China. No one familiar with local conditions would believe that one tenth of the narcotics disposed of by drug sellers whether for legitimate or illegitimate purposes entered China in a legal manner. If time be an important element—and it is for the League of Nations for their determined efforts towards restricted production cannot become operative until the requirements of all signatory nations are known—then only by argument from the known to the unknown can China present an approximate estimate.

VITAL STATISTICS

China has not reached the stage of vital statistics, so there are no data. Application was made to various institutions for opinions and suggestions, and in a few instances local yearly estimates of sick incidence among definite numbers of police and prisoners were obtained, yet while helpful, the numbers were so small that deduction would be misleading. The sick incidence of China must be guessed at and after weighing all evidence, it seems reasonable to guess at five percent. It may be higher, but it certainly cannot be lower. In European countries it is considerably lower, and in U. S. A. only 2 to 2.5 percent. Now if we may work on this hypothesis, then China with 400 millions of people ought to have a sick incidence of 20 millions yearly, and presuming that all these sick people were under treatment by qualified doctors either in homes, hospitals or dispensaries, then according to our estimate of 15 grammes per 1,000 patients, based on the statistics already dealt with, a total of 300,000 grammes or 10,000 ounces of morphia and narcotics would be required. This estimate while reasonably accurate is absurdly low for the large population of China. It may be stated that it is more than enough to meet the needs of the doctors and institutes at present qualified to use narcotics, and further it is very much in excess of the present importations for legitimate purposes. It is asserted that on a very liberal estimate the legitimate consumption of morphia in Japan in 1920 was 7,500 ounces for her population of sixty millions. Here again the conditions are different to China. Japan has a modern medical profession whose members practice even in remote villages.

While 10,000 ounces is the logical requirement of the year 1924 under present conditions, there are reasons for increasing the quantity when reporting to the League of Nations. After much consideration of necessary margins it is estimated that 20,000 ounces would cover all contingencies. With an increasing medical profession more narcotics will be scientifically used. Should opium prohibition again become even pratically inforced morphia will be required for treatment of the opium habit. Another national estimate, taken later when opium prohibition is operative and morphia smuggling lessened by restrictive production, would show whether the requirement should be increased or reduced. Even should it prove in practice to be somewhat excessive no harm will be done for under Government control the balance of one year will lessen the imports of the next. A moderate estimate of the present illicit traffic cannot be less than thirty times that of suggested medical requirements on the generous basis outlined

An estimate on a similar basis shows a yearly use in the hospitals above mentioned of 3 grammes or 45 grains per 1,000 patients, this makes a total yearly requirement for China of 2,000 ounces. It is proposed to leave any margin for cocaine, for except in the hands of qualified doctors there cannot be other than addictive use.

SYSTEM OF CONTROL

Presuming that the amounts of 20,000 ounces of morphia and narcotics and 2,000 ounces of cocaine are accepted as the legitimate medical requirements of China, what shall be the method of importation control and distribution?

The League of Nations Assembly through its Opium Council states:

"The control of the import and the export trade in dangerous drugs is one of the most important parts of the system established by the International Opium Convention for the prevention of the abuse of dangerous drugs. Unless an effective control of the import and export trade can be established, effective national control becomes exceedingly difficult, if not impossible; and the import and export trade can only be effectively controlled if there is close co-operation between all the countries concerned. The system of import certificates was devised by the Opium Advisory Committee in order to give full effect to the provisions of the Opium Convention in regard to the control of imports and exports, and was unanimously approved by the Council and Assembly of the League. It is hoped that all countries concerned will consent to adopt it and put it into full force at the earliest possible moment. Until that is done, the efforts of the different countries and of the League itself to control the traffic are gravely impeded."

It will be remembered that the system of the import certificates recommended by the Advisory Committee provides as follows:

"Every application for the export to an importer of a supply of any of the substances to which the Convention applies shall be accompanied by a certificate from the Government of the importing country that the import of the consignment in question is approved by that Government and is required for legitimate purposes. In the case of the drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies, (Morphia-Heroin-Cocaine and their Salts) the certificate shall state specially that they are required solely for medicinal and scientific purposes."

O.V.B

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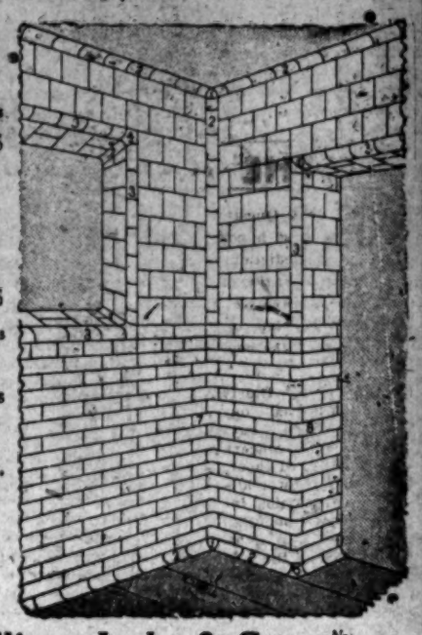

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3.00 p.m. Choux Pastry—Cheese Squares—Queen Cakes—Chocolate Icing.

Tuesday, April 24th.

10.30 a.m. Dinner Consisting of Soup—Fish — Entree—Joint—Vegetables—Sweet and Savoury.

3.00 p.m. Scones, Cheese Aigrettes—Eggs Au Parmesan—Vanilla Biscuits.

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Accent the coy part off decoy.

* * *

Prof. Einstein, who recently gladdened our village with his presence but left us none the wiser concerning his much-maligned theory, has just received his first really big popular demonstration in Madrid, where the whole populace turned out and gave him a bull-fighter's ovation. That is the sort of thing that will make scholarship really and truly attractive to our rising generation of cake-eaters. Ponder, for example, on the thrilling thrill down the spinal cord of the bombastic orators at Ratepayer's meetings if M. Paci's jazz band struck up the toreador song upon the completion of a proud oratorical effort by some of our best little word-mongers.

* * *

AS YOU WERE

When earth's last worker is wearied
And the last long sigh is sighed,
When the marts are closed to barter
And the Busiest Person has died,
We shall rest, and faith we shall need it,
Lie down for an aeon or two,
With the utterly peaceful notion
That there's nothing on earth to do.
And those who wooed sleep shall be happy,
They will dream on a gold futon,
Forgetting the walls of their tailors
And the monthly call of Bo-san.
In a Company of Sleepers
They won't even Leave a Call,
They will close their eyes to the Urgent
And they'll never get up at all.
And there isn't Shogun to rouse 'em
And there won't be a ne-san to blame
If the clock goes dead on the table
And schedules are tossed in the flame.
But each for the joy of sleeping.
Shall repose in his separate star,
Shall dream the dream that was best loved
In this world of things as they are

—Ann. Clare Ousley, in the "Japan Advertiser."

* * *

IMA HOOT NANNY SEZ:

"If you want to make a lasting impression on a woman just try to suppress her!"

Sometimes halting speech is the result of a lame excuse.

* * *

Obie, who, as we have mentioned before, is the world's snappiest office boy, is quickly mastering even the intricate traps of Americanese as well as proving a bear-cat on general information as to whether Westa has been in or out, or whether Mr. Buttsa has called, or whether Mr. Webba telephoned. Sometimes, however, we put too many straws on poor Obituary's back. Just the other night we wanted some dope on a prominent bird and made the call of the east.

Obie sidled up and without looking up we snapped, "Who's Who In America."

Obie stood stock still and gave himself up to deep pondering for a moment.

"Gee, Mista Larry," sez he."

"I know no."

* * *

Scientists have just discovered that there is enough power in a woman's tear to smash a skyscraper to smithereens. Science is behind the times. Women discovered ages ago, that, as far as men were concerned, tears would move a mountain.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Kisses, like Christmas, are nine-tenths anticipation and one-tenth remembrance."—Laurel Gray.

"I wonder and try to learn something."—Gordius Nielsen.

* * *

Sometimes when a man says he believes a fair frail he's only a polite fabricator.

* * *

MORITURUS

When the merry old mortician
Comes to nail me in a box,
While some cleric rhetorician
Soothes the mourners there in flocks;
When my offspring, wan and weeping,
Gaze upon me cold and pale,
And my widow's coyly peeping
Through the meshes of her veil;
When they lay each floral cluster
Round my silk-lined wooden bed,
If they tiptoe as they muster,
I'll be damned if I stay dead.

RAKLEY.

* * *

Pa Jongg's favorite author went into one of our w.k. barber shops yesterday to get all slicked up for over Sunday, tea dansant and all. As he slipped down into the only vacant chair he cast a speculative eye over the young man who was to wield the nasty razor.

"Have you the same razor you shaved me with before Mr. Cunningham's dinner?" he inquired.

Friend barber, tickled at having the razor remembered, gave a verbal oh, yes sir.

"Ah, then," replied our hero, with a sign of resignation to his fate, "give me chloroform then."

* * *

With the way things are going now we have a hunch that a German mark feels pretty blue until it gets into some cash drawer with a flock of Russian roubles.

* * *

You're quite right, Little Shrinking Violette, the bird that's looking for trouble in Shanghai doesn't have to get out a search warrant.

* * *

"For his chaste Muse employed her heaven-taught lyre
None but the noblest passions to inspire,
Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One like which, dying, he could wish to blot."

* * *

Lord Lyttleton's little ditty, we might add, was not dedicated to

Larry

A Column Of Verse

STRENGTH

(From Poetry)

My Weakness bows before the strength of these:
A sailing-ship withstanding stormy seas,
Rocks with their breasts bared to the breaker's sting,
Tall forests waiting patiently for spring;
And his old face that, while the daylight dies,
Watches with smiling lips and quiet eyes.

DOROTHY C. COCHRAN.

DEFIANCE

(From The North American Review)

My song shall flow unceasing as the tide,
And words make their defiance to the sun;
I am comparisoned in ancient pride,
Dowered for battles lost or battles won.
And through all fleeting days, at my right hand
Waits earth's mad beauty, timelessly arrayed;
And on my left pale clouds like pillars stand,
Bearing their strength to keep me unafraid.
For I have put my trust in passing things,—
In loveliness that melts before a breath,
In thoughts washed shining at the mind's clear spring,—
These are eternal in the face of death;
And armed with these, their splendor and their truth,
I shall be strong, and keep immortal youth.

BERNICE LESBIA KENYON.

SONG OF AN IMPUDENT DAY

(From Poetry)

Perhaps when the sky grows soft and near and lowly,
And white mists bend to kiss the wounded earth,
When through repentant forests, hushed and slowly,
Old music has new birth
In the quiet benediction of the rain,
The old, half sensual pain
Of loving God will come again.
When winds and rains autumnal
Sweep all things to their knees—
Tangled wet rushes, moss-encrusted giants, young and tremulous trees,
I, too, shall keep a sigil with the best and worst of these,
My brothers.
I shall find your ancient sanctuary,
Dim and candle-lit; and kneel, and bury
My head in the laps of old unquestioning saints;
And, in my creeping,
Find the feet of Mary
And make them wet with weeping.
All this some other time—who now could pray?
Or do else than go singing,
Glad to be so gay;
Recklessly, gallantly spending,
Flinging
Eternity away.
Aye, though you kill my soul, I must not wince nor pray;
I must not flinch nor cry,
Life holds its head so high
This glad and shining day!

MARGERY SWETT.

I SHALL FORGET

(From Vanity Fair)

Oh, I shall forget you
In the vivid spring,
When again the jonquils bloom
And returning thrushes sing!

I shall not remember
Ecstasy or hate
When I watch the wind a-stir
In the birch-trees delicate.

Oh, I shall forget you—
Exquisite and dear—
When the rains shall wash the dead,
Clinging old things from the year!

ZOE AKINS.

Just Folks by Edgar A. Guest

THE TOWER CLOCK

Day after day the clock in the tower
Strikes on its resonant bell the hour
Telling the throngs in the city block
Once again it's ten o'clock!
Day after day, and the crowd pass on,
Till they and another hour have gone.

I heard it first as an eager lad.
The largest clock which the city had,
And it rang the hour in the self-same way
That it rings it out for the town today,
And many who heard it then have gone,
Gone like the days that have journeyed on.

Mighty and many the throngs have grown,
Many the changes the own has known,
But the old clock still in its tower stands
Telling the hour with its silent hands,
And the great pass by and they come no more,
But the bell still rings as it did of yore.

And I think today as I hear it ring
That the fame men crave is a fleeting thing
Unchanged, unswayed by the pomps men praise,
The old clock high in its tower stays,
Sounding the hours for the great and low
As it sounded them in the long ago
So when the throngs that are here pass by
And the pride of today in the dust shall lie
When the new crowds come in their search for power
The self-same clock in the self-same tower
Shall still ring out in the city block,
For them, as for us, it is ten o'clock.

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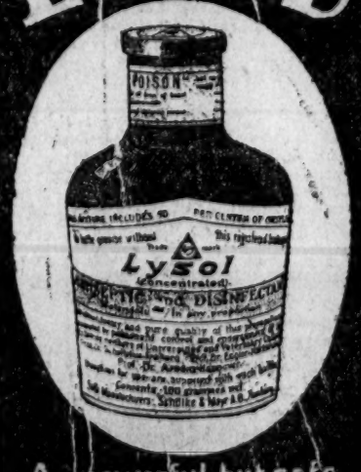

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The Protestant Church In China

A Report Of The Work Of The British And Foreign Bible Society

For the first time the Christian Church of China has had the opportunity of expressing itself and the Conference held in Shanghai, in May, was not only an opportunity but a revelation as well. Looking back over all that was written and said, one is filled with confidence and thanksgiving. Numerically, the Protestant Church numbers less than half a million, and yet it already ranks as one of the most potent factors in the national life of the country.

The tribute to the Christian Church in China is found in the annual report of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a report which gives a gratifying statement of the work done during 1922. The total figures for the year show that 29,821 Bibles were circulated 55,441 New Testaments, and 3,105,175 Portions, a total of 3,190,435. In addition to these the American Bible Society issued 1,987,226 and the National Bible Society of Scotland 1,212,216.

These issues constitute a new record.

From a detailed account of the various sub-agencies it appears that Tientsin has again proved a splendid field for the colporteur's activities. The local agency, which includes parts of Chihli, Honan, Shansi and Shantung, issued a total of 525,518, and it is interesting to learn that Chang Tso-lin's troops bought quite a number. Mr. J. J. Toop, in his report to the Society records that his colporteurs paid visits to the station when the Manchurian soldiers were advancing on Peking, and found the soldiers interested in the Gospel.

Mr. Toop also mentions a curious theft, which occurred in May, when the book room was broken open and a number of cases of Bibles and Testaments taken.

Lest there be too much optimism at the present situation the report contains a letter from Dr. Lew Dean of Theology in the Pekin University (Christian) dealing with two current movements in Chinese thought. After stating that the tide of learning in China is still rising, Dr. Lew says: The Anti-Christian Movement is finding its way to the serious minded people. Just ten days ago a new volume was published by the movement which contains 70,000 words. It consists of thirty essays. The work is chiefly composed of the Anti-Christian articles and speeches which have been published during the last few months, with several additional new papers which have never been published before. It is still violent in its attack on Christianity. The movement is going on with a great deal of force in Peking.

An Executive Committee was formed to push this work: The Committee includes a professor who was once a Christian graduate of a Christian University and also of an American University. The Movement finds sympathy everywhere.

The Association for the Advancement of Education which is the most progressive and the most influential organisation in the country today held its first annual conference in Tsinan last July. The Conference appointed some thirty commissions to study various educational problems. One of the commissions was on elementary education and that commission has sent in a resolution which was passed by the conference to inform and urge all the people who are engaging in elementary ducation not to teach any religion in any form or content in any elementary school, and especially not to teach the children "such a belief that there is a supreme being in the universe, a thing which has not been proved, and cannot be proved." The resolution is being published by the Association and sent out broadcast. It has tremendous influence over the educational workers of the country because the organisation as a whole is under the direction of able men, men who really know modern thought and education and who are engaged actively in educational work in the country. I quote this as an instance to show that the Anti-Religious Movement, especially in its attitude towards Christianity is persistent and violent and very active and aggressive. To think that it has spent its force is a great mistake."

In an addition to the annual report the secretary, the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, D. D., states that it is the last occasion on which he will write the report, as health reasons compel his retirement at an early date. Mr Bondfield is now completing 40 years of missionary life, 28 of which have been spent with the Bible Society. The Rev. G. W. Sheppard of the United Methodist Mission at Ningpo has been appointed in his stead.

Tell-Tale Feet

The other day, while I was sitting in a restaurant listening to the band, a jazz drummer was spoken to by a stranger who claimed some sort of fellowship.

He protested that he did not know him, and the mystery was still not cleared up when the stranger said that he too was a jazz drummer. Then he explained that he had been watching the other's right foot and had learnt from its syncopated beating that it was used to working the foot-pedal of a bass drum.

Glancing round at the other tables they saw that nearly everyone's feet were beating too, but in strict time to the music.

It would seem that feet as well as faces betray one's trade. The waiter is instantly recognisable by his swift shuffle, a theme around which Mr. Chesterton wrote an amusing story.

The policeman is proverbial for his firm, weighty tread, as is the soldier for his bold, rhythmic pacing. The boxer betrays himself by moving mainly from the hips, while the professional dancer has a supple, jaunty step which is at once apparent to observant eyes.

The ploughman, on the other hand, walks slowly, placing great weight on his feet, which often swing one in front of the other instead of side by side. This is a habit contracted by walking in a single furrow behind slow but steady plough-horses.

Often the type of boot worn in a trade explains the type of walk produced.

The cross-country rider, for example, gets his deliberate accented tread from his stiff, heavy riding-boots.

The theory is supported by the fact that sprinters often go for long training walks in weighted boots, so that when they are in pumps their feet have a sensation of lightness.

"The "horsey" man derives his walk from the "barrel" of the horse, which makes him throw out his legs sideways instead of forwards as he walks in a sort of pedestrian straddle.

But the most typical walk of all is that of the sailor. His "roll" was acquired with his "sea-legs"—the knack of keeping upright on a heaving deck.

Anyone who has been in a small boat on a choppy passage knows that the only way to keep one's feet at sea is to plant them east, west, north, or south as wind and waves may direct

Ballade Of Tutankhamen's Queen

(Gray tresses of Tutankhamen's Queen found in tomb at Luxor—News Item.)

King Tutankhamen lived and loved and died in Egypt's prime.
And laid him down in a tomb of state with all his treasures there—
Ebony, ivory, gold and gems, sealed from the tooth of time;
Meats and wine for the soul's long march, laid in the tomb with care—
And, lest he forget as the centuries pass, a lock of his loved Queen's hair.

First of the treasures entombed with the King, the test of time to try.
First of the emblems the years have spared, his fame to magnify,
First of the tokens chosen to keep from the Pharaoh's broad demesne
Dearer than all the jewels and gold that tell of his grandeur high—
Are the drab gray tresses (that once were bright) of Tutankhamen's Queen.

Here in this box, what is it glints, amid the dust and the grime?
Sets of topaz, amber and gold, that beaded a fabric rare.
This ebony footstool the Pharaoh used his soldier throne to climb.
Here, sheathed in gold, with lion-head arms, is the gleaming great throne chair.
Here is the royal robe of state the Pharaoh used to wear . . .
A staff, inlaid with beetle-wings—a snake with a ruby eye—
A casket filled sapphire gems, as blue as an Egypt sky—
Carnelian, emerald, and plaques of jade; agate and aqua-marine—
And, safely sealed in a casket here, with the gold and gems to vie,
Are the drab gray tresses (that once were bright) of Tutankhamen's Queen.

The craftsmen's hands are dust that made the Pharaoh's tomb sublime,
And dust are the courtier's lips that lied, and dust are the slave-maids fair.
The royal barge is rotted deep beneath the Nile's black slime—
The very gods of Egypt all are dust, and deaf to prayer.
The years drift down like falling leaves that lay the centuries bare.
Which of the treasures gathered here speaks with a vibrant sign,
Which of the tokens buried deep that the power of time deny
Speaks to our hearts from the heart of the King, over the years between?
Not silver, nor gold, nor jewels rare—baubles a King can buy—
But the drab gray tresses (that once were bright) of Tutankhamen's Queen.

L'ENVOI

A thousand years and a thousand years will increase and multiply.
And Kings are born and climb tall thrones and Kings grow old and die.
And the desert sirocco has drifted the sand over a tomb unseen.
Gold and silver and gleaming gems in the dark of the tomb crypt lie—
And the drab gray tresses (that once were bright) of Tutankhamen's Queen.

HORACE OWNER.

The Temple To The Dragon Mother

Written for The China Press
BY ULLIN W. LEAVELL,
OF WUCHOW

On the West River, between Wuchow and Canton, there is a quiet little country village called Yuet Shing (Glad City). There is very little business there, and the place would be of no great importance were it not for a famous temple which was built to the honor of the mother of the dragon, and called for her, Lung Mo Miu.

The temple grounds shaded in places by huge banyon trees with the temple rising tier after tier in the background, present a most picturesque scene. Attention is first drawn to an expansive granite arch spanning the full width of the grounds and rising at the center to a heighth of thirty five or forty feet. In the central panel of this arch there are many figures carved in relics, supposedly representing some mythological scene. Inside this arch there are many stone paved courtyards, wherein are many strange structures, supported by granite pillars and fantastically shaped.

Along the tops of the roofs of the buildings, which may be seen from the courtyards, many more mythological scenes are depicted, while dolphins, dragons, in miniature, made of bright chinaware gaily disport themselves on the ridgepoles. The outer gate to the first building is guarded by two colossal figures, one on either hand fully fifteen feet high. Passing through this we come to the main courtyard, in the center of which stands a small artificial pond.

On either side are smaller courts. That on the left has a building at either end which are used as school rooms for the village children. The one on the right is given up entirely to the tomb of the Lung Mo (Dragon's Mother), which is a conical shaped structure and is surrounded by tablets that have been presented by various people at different times, some of them being no doubt of great antiquity. The temple proper is situated at the rear and has three principal shrines in a fair state of preservation, while ten temple guards about eight feet high look down on the intruder five standing on either side.

THE MOTHER DRAGON

The eighth day of the fifth moon, being the natal day of the Lung Mo is every year set aside for special worship, when people from all parts of the province come here to ask the Lung Mo for whatever they may wish; possibly a mother comes to ask that a son be given to her; business firms that have lost heavily send representatives to beseech the fortunes of the Lung Mo; or if a shipping company is putting another boat on a certain run, the boat is sent there to have the blessings of the Mother Dragon invoked upon it before being launched into business. It is estimated that between forty and fifty thousand people visit this temple annually, between the seventh and twelfth day of the fifth month.

According to ancient tradition Lung Mo, whose real name was Wan Shang Kung, was a native of Cheng Shui and married Cheung Wing Chai. This man was prefect of Tsun Hong, druing the reign of the first Emperor of the Tsun Dynasty about 255 B.C. One day while walking along the river bank she saw a large egg, which she picked up and took home with her, placing it carefully away in a store room. After a lapse of several days a peculiar reptile several feet in length made its appearance, which was found to be very fond of the water and when thrown in used to swim about and thoroughly enjoy itself. The woman therefore had a pond made and placed the reptile therein, coming herself every day and feeding it with fish. Happening to carry a knife with her on one occasion, she unfortunately let it fall and accidently cut off the tail of the reptile, which suddenly disappeared, but as it had received so many kindnesses from the woman, it used to visit her periodically in an altered form.

THE MAGIC TOMB

Its body was five different colors, while the head was adorned with a pair of horns. After some deliberation the woman and all the neighbors concluded that it must be a dragon. When the prefect heard of this he straightway reported the matter to the Emperor, who sent many valuable presents to the woman, and an envoy, begging her to return with him to the imperial palace, then situated at Sai Ngau Fu. For many months she refused, but after much persuasion consented and became one of the imperial concubines.

After having been an inmate of the palace for many moons the dragon appeared to her and induced her to go on board a ship and visit her native place. She eagerly assented and made many voyages there, as she was never happy at the palace. One day during one of these voyages she was taken ill, and, dying suddenly, was buried at Sai Yuen. Here the body lay for many years, until one day during a very violent storm, with thunder and lightening which shook all the surrounding country, the tomb suddenly disappeared and the body came down to Yuet Shing. When this occurred the beasts from all around came and wept over her, emitting human wails and cries. The gentry of the neighborhood being greatly impressed by this strange phenomenon erected a temple by the side of her grave and dedicated to it the Lung Mo. This temple was repaired in the reign of Tai Wo, of the Tong Dynasty, and again in the reign of Kein Lung, of the last Dynasty.

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Watch Your Step, Boy

BY DOROTHY DIX

This is the time of year when the average young man, with a two weeks' vacation to his credit, blithely takes his single blessedness in his hands and tackles the Adamless Summer resort. It is a feat of heroic daring that meets with its own reward, for while it lasts he has the center of the stage and all the limelight. He is the little tin god of the shop, and breathes in the incense of feminine adulation and flattery that is the most intoxicating thing on earth.

He is king with nobody to dispute his kingdom with him. He may back not only in the smile of one woman, but a hundred. He finds that Amaryllis, who was an iceberg in December is in a melting mood in August; that Gwendolin the proud, has become Gwendolin the humble, and that the man a woman wouldn't look at in the Winter, she will pay out money to behold in the dog days. Probably no other human being ever so completely has the world in a sling as the solitary representative of his sex at a summer resort; but, alas, every rose a thorn, and the situation is as full of danger as it is of delight.

There is, of course, the awful chances that the summer young man will be danced into nervous prostration, or golfed into a home for incurable cripples, but the chief peril is not to wind and limb, but to his heart. Many men go annually to summer resorts. Few return unengaged. Still fewer know how it happened. Sentiment was in the air, and they caught it. This would be an ideal state of affairs if every man was prepared to marry. Unfortunately this is far from true, and, while the Summer engagement is as brittle as the proverbial pie crust, it is still much easier to get into an engagement than it is to get out of one.

Nor is the summer engagement to be attributed to the fault of the man. It is entirely the girl's for being so charming that nobody can resist her. With the man it is a case of Scylla and Charybdis. He dodges one fascinator merely to fall into the wiles of another, for the Summer produces its own peculiar type of girl, and many a man escapes matrimony in the Winter merely to embrace it in the Summer.

Advice is, of course, generally wasted, especially on men. Still one cannot behold the unprotected Summer man going out to meet his fate without desiring to call his attention to some of the perils he will encounter, and warning him of his danger.

First, he will meet the picnic girl, who knows just how to fix up a lunch and hang a bottle in the water so that it will cool. She's very dangerous. A man will get to thinking what a dear little housekeeper she would make before he knows it. Beware of her. Like as not her mother made the sandwiches, and the cook concocted the cake.

Then there's the rowing girl, who will take you out in a boat and let you lie on your back and stare up at the sky while she pulls the cars. Watch out for her. You think she would make a good wife who would always insure your comfort and the idea is enticing. But the chances are that she would expect you to do all the hustling after you were married. Besides, the woman who pulls the stroke-oar in a family always does the bossing.

The bathing girl is a tantalising and delightful little thing. You float her, and you get bewitched, and say silly things about mermaids. Go slow, brother. Life is spent on dry land. You want somebody who will be a duck on earth as well as in the water.

The girl who gathers wild flowers is a sweet, sentimental little thing, but before you invite a vine to wreathe around you, consider the fact whether your salary justifies the ornament.

Give a wide path, unless you mean business, to the girl who delights in fishing. Fishing is a waiting game. It requires tact, patience, nice skill, but the girl who can land a trout never fails to hook the man she is after. You may nibble at the bait and play with the hook, but sooner or later you will go under.

The girl with a book is only dangerous to certain types of men. Fools will pass her by, but to the intelligent man of sympathetic taste she is so much of a menace she ought to be required to wear a red lantern around her neck. The man who reads sentimental poetry, or warm romance aloud to a woman under a green tree, or by the still waters, does so at his peril.

Widows have all times and seasons for their own. They are probably no more dangerous in the Summer than at any other time of the year, but when a man acquires the habit of taking nice long strolls in the twilight with one, confiding his secret sorrows and aspirations to her as the waves beat across the beach, his guardian angel shuts up the shop and goes out of business.

The athletic girl is a nice, chummy sort of a girl, little given to sentiment, and she is the season's preferred risk. Still, bear in mind that Cupid is often a caddy for the golf game, and the long hours on the links make a kind of comradeship that is easily mistaken for love.

Beware of the hammock girl on moonlight nights. The homeliest girl on earth looks like an angel on a moonlit night on a vine shaded veranda. Any man, young or old, married or single, will make love to a woman in a hammock, and the only safe course under the circumstances is to go and sit in the hotel office in the full glare of the deadly, prosaic electric light.

Also fight shy of the Summer widow. She generally has a large, robust husband, who doesn't understand platonic affection, and is always so unpleasant to argue questions with that sort of person.

The Biggest Plums Are On The Highest Branches

BY J. J. MUNDY

You may be one of the thousands who have had the flu.

While convalescing you had time to think over a great many things.

Perhaps you have gone over your affairs of the past year, and looking squarely at the facts, you realise that you have let opportunities for progress slip by.

Undoubtedly you have seen where, with a little thought and effort, you might have brought within your grasp opportunities which would have been most beneficial to you.

It is not unlikely you resolved that as soon as you recovered you would follow a different course, in fact, you may have laid out a definite plan for the coming year.

But all this planning will be of no use if you do not make the resolution to sacrifice and do the necessary work and study.

You cannot get anything worth while without effort and hard application.

The biggest plums are on the highest branches and are the hardest to get.

New York boasts of 280 lady chauffeurs and eighty feminine teamsters.

India is generally regarded as the birthplace of calico printing.

The Utah copper mine at Bingham Canyon, Utah, is the largest developed body of copper in the whole world.

For a long time the Boers refused permission for the construction of any railways in the Transvaal on the ground that nowhere were such contrivances mentioned in the Bible.

Women were formerly burned to death in England for treason.

Spiders are given as a tonic to night-ingales and larks when caged.

SHIPPING BOARD ISSUES OVERSEAS COMMERCE DATA

Washington.—In view of the rate war raging between Boston and Baltimore over the freight differential enjoyed by the latter city, statistics on the volume of overseas business done by the leading ports of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, issued by the United States Shipping Board, are considered of unusual importance.

New York, of course, leads the country. New Orleans ranks second, followed by Baltimore, Philadelphia, Fort Arthur, Galveston, Baton Rouge and Botson in the order named. Port Arthur and Baton Rouge are listed as one-commodity ports—their chief business being petroleum—and therefore they do not offer a fair comparison.

In export traffic Baltimore ranks third, being exceeded only by New York and New Orleans. Boston is in seventeenth place, but ahead of it are five one-commodity seaports. On the inbound cargoes, Baltimore again excels Boston, taking fifth place, while Boston is in sixth position. Port Arthur, with its tremendous petroleum imports, ranks second.

New Englanders claim that Baltimore's advantage over Boston lies in the lower freight rate between the former city and middle western points. Baltimore justifies this rate advantage on the grounds of geographical nearness. On the other hand both cities have the same ocean rates to Europe, though Boston is much nearer Europe.

Coastwise traffic is not included in the compilation. In this connection, the report said: "The growth of coastwise trade has been phenomenal, and is especially noteworthy in the last six months. Were the figures of this movement included, there would be marked changes in the standing of many ports, particularly those of the Pacific coast."

Another feature of interest is the standing of certain ports, due to one, or at the most two, predominating commodities. "For example," said the report, "it will be doubtless surprising to see Port Arthur, Tex., standing in the position it occupies. This rank is due wholly to its trade in petroleum, most of which, during the period shown, came from the Mexican fields.

"Later developments in oil production are tending to shift the center of production from the Mexican fields to southern California and, although a large part of its output will move to the east coast by water, it is probable that a sufficient quantity will be exported from the Pacific fields to foreign countries to change markedly the standing of southern California ports in the next year."

The ranking of the 10 leading seaports of loading and discharge, according to actual port transactions in long tons, and not including one-commodity ports, was as follows:

	Exports
New York	9,263,471
New Orleans	4,063,337
Baltimore	2,846,968
Philadelphia	2,477,795
Galveston	2,187,153
Boston	439,746
Norfolk	1,751,627
San Francisco	1,238,818
Portland	1,504,908
Seattle	652,987
	Imports
New York	9,737,070
New Orleans	3,197,160
Baltimore	2,347,647
Philadelphia	2,670,485
Galveston	1,603,665
Boston	1,925,478
Norfolk	521,809
San Francisco	521,809
Portland, Or.	45,944
Seattle	196,922

Imports and exports of Boston were as follows:

	Exports
Grain	187,692
Provisions	42,270
Sugar	40,081
Petroleum	29,988
Cotton and mfgs.	12,778
Mach and v'cles	7,842
All other	109,095
	Imports
Petroleum	1,017,589
Sugar	234,736
Foodstuffs	143,862
Paper	74,421
Textiles	176,674
Coal	47,318
All other	230,883

Baltimore shipped 1,776,675 long tons of grain abroad, while Boston exported only 187,692. Out of Galveston's total exports of 2,187,153 long tons, 1,273,277 were grain, and of the 1,603,665 imported through that port, 1,466,763 were petroleum. New York exported 2,389,022 long tons of wheat and grain. New Orleans 1,970,419, and Philadelphia, 1,267,223 long tons.

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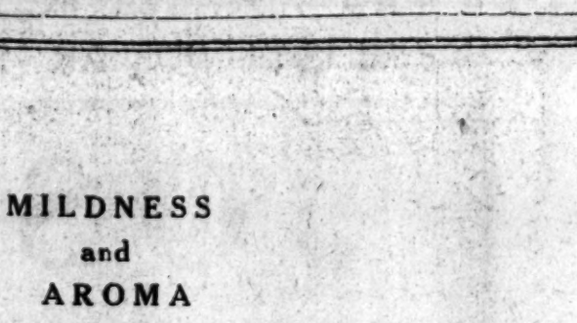

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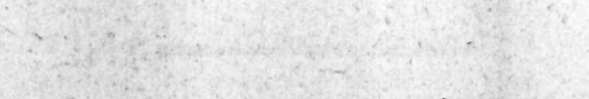

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Why Princess Dagmar Shattered Real Tradition To Marry A Commoner

Princess Dagmar was pensive and melancholy on the night of the military ball. The music trooped in blithe, enchanting measures; she chatted with a functionary of the army or a Cabinet Ministry; the panorama of uniforms and court dresses moved about her with a changing brilliance of colors. She tried to be gay at times, but a lingering shadow lay upon her pale, kindly face. The Princess was nearing her thirtieth year and was unmarried. She was tranquil and affectionate, and of a modest simplicity that turned her fancies to the staid happiness of a mother with her children rather than to any madcap revelry or a life of influence and splendor. She was a Princess of Denmark, the daughter of the late King Frederick VIII, and Queen Louise, the sister of two Kings, the Danish Christian X. and Haakon VII. of Norway, a niece of Dowager Queen Alexandra of England. The duty of making a marriage of state was part of her heritage.

She was scarcely past childhood when an entanglement of matrimonial projects for her began. The machinery of dynasty affianced her to Prince Joachim of Prussia. The was a bright enough prospect for a Danish Princess then. No one could foresee how the mighty Hohenzollerns before long would fall into ruin. The Princess escaped the union that would have placed her amid the catastrophe of a falling empire. Despatches from Europe made merry with a tale of how the Danish Court, with grave propriety, raised opposition to an old German marriage custom, observed by the Hohenzollerns, in which at the wedding feast the roistering guests plundered the bride of her garters and cut them into bits to serve as nuptial tokens.

There reigned in Europe a merry King, Manuel of Portugal. He was young and unwedded. His kingdom was no great empire and tragedy hung over his house. His father and mother had not long before been murdered by Anarchists. But he was a reigning King, and would make a handsome catch for Princess Dagmar. After many negotiations of state, an engagement was announced. The little Princess of Copenhagen would become Queen of Portugal. The nuptial ink was scarcely dry when a marvellous scandel blazed. The King of Portugal had lost his heart, had lost it to that pale enchantress of Paris, Gaby Deslys. The newspapers of the world arose with great headlines, setting forth the antics of Manuel and Gaby of the Lilies in a full color of wit and fancy—the monarch had poured his crown jewels into the dancer's slippers, had commanded the state dignitaries of Portugal to sing in the chorus of Gaby's new show. In Denmark there was a shock. The wedding was off.

Dagmar came to womanhood. The Ministers turned their eyes to this Prince and that to be her husband, but always some consideration of politics intervened. Dagmar grew discontented. She mused of the girls of the Danish villages who walked as brides beside handsome swains at jolly wedding festivities. She wished she were one of these.

At the military ball in Copenhagen her sadness grew profound. Around her she saw glances pass between young men and women, a smile, a blush and perhaps a furtive handclasp. More than one couple would go away enchained.

Joergen Castenschiold had come to the ball in a rollicking mood. He was a happy fellow who thought that fortune had given him every favor. His family was one of much distinction, with a genealogy that went back to the seventeenth century. His father was the Chamberlain of the Court. From this dignitary the young man had heard many tales of the amiability and good sense of the Princess Dagmar, but Joergen Castenschiold had been reared on country estates and had never seen the Princess until now. He gazed at her with a lively interest.

"Come with me, boy!" The Court Chamberlain took his son by the arm.

In a moment the tall Lieutenant found himself standing before the Princess. He bowed. She spoke a gracious phrase, and studied him. When he raised his eyes to her she turned her head away and spoke to him in tones of deep kindliness. They had many things to say to each other that evening and did not forget to agree to meet again.

Weeks later Lieut. Castenschiold and Princess Dagmar presented themselves before King Christian. The young officer formally asked the King for the hand of the Princess. The King was kindly but firm. He refused. A Princess must marry royalty and not a plain Lieutenant of the Guards. The twain must renounce their notion of marriage and not see each other again. Castenschiold promised obedience.

He fled to Alaska and plunged into the wilderness, there to see himself and, in the hardy trials of a gold prospector's life, to forget his futile love. In winter, with his dog team, he sledded into the bleakest fastnesses of the glacial hills. Months passed, a year passed, but, with all the thrilling rigors of adventure in the Arctic wild, Castenschiold kept the memory of Dagmar undiminished in clearness and pain.

In Copenhagen the Princess passed her days in solitary brooding. A heavy grief wasted her, and the people of the palace were filled with compassion. No one felt more poignantly for her than the old father of the love-smitten Lieutenant. He gathered his wealthy and influential clan to devise what aid they could for the mournful Dagmar and his exile son. King Christian, too, fell into pity. The Princess was his youngest sister and his favorite. The influential Castenschiold clan brought their respectful reasonings to the King. It was, they pointed out, becoming the fashion in Europe for royalty to marry into the best families of its own kingdom. It was true that the absent Lieutenant was not rich in his own possessions, but he had demonstrated his manhood and his dutiful obedience to the King by taking himself into the wilds of Alaska, and, besides, the wealthy Castenschields would dower this relative of theirs with an estate. King Christian meditated.

Two years after his departure Joergen Castenschiold returned from Alaska. He had been away long enough, he fancied, for the Princess to have forgotten him. He discovered that the fine old estate and manor house of Kongstedlund, in Jutland, had been made over to him. His father told him that Dagmar was still waiting for him. The old man took the returned adventurer to the King, who accepted the marriage proposal.

The wedding was celebrated the other day with ancient Danish ceremonies. A great array of royalty and nobility attended the nuptial service.

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He hid in a taxi to avoid meeting his father; a beautiful young girl entered and he was whisked away.

He had pawned his father's best clothes. His father insisted on calling him a 'Mollycoddle."

Father caught in a jam with another woman, had to convince friend wife of his innocence.

A policeman, upon being called to quell a disturbance, found his wife a member of the riotous party.

These are only a few of the countless funny situations in De Haven's latest and best farce comedy.

STARTING WED. Apr. 25th | WEDNESDAY THURSDAY FRIDAY SATURDAY 4 NIGHTS AT 9.15 | Sat. Mat. 3 p.m.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES FOR THIS MILLION DOLLAR FILM PRODUCTION
"JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN"
A cast of 20,000 People 5,000 Animals 1,000 Dancing Girls
A most gigantic film representation vividly reproduced from the Scripture.
The Most Pretentious Film Spectacle Ever Produced

D. PETER INVENTOR
EVERY
PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL
MILK-CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

Municipal Notification
No. 2141.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Council is prepared to receive applications for the position of Parkkeeper in the Public Works Department. Salary Tls. 200 per mensem.

Application forms may be obtained from the Public Works Department, which must be filled in and forwarded together with copies of testimonials, to the Commissioner of Public Works on or before May 7, 1923.

Intending applicants whose names are already on the Public Works Department's waiting list will please note that new applications are required for this vacancy.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 21, 1923.
58198 A 25

NOTICE

We hereby give notice that we have acquired the whole of the undertaking known as the HSIN SHUN PAO, which will henceforth be published by us at Shanghai as a daily Chinese newspaper to be known as THE SHANGHAI TRIBUNE under the management of Mr. Jabin Hsu. All outstanding accounts before this date are payable to the late proprietor, Mr. Shih Tse Bei (席子佩先生) who will also remain responsible for all existing debts.

THE SHANGHAI TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
新申公司
Shanghai, 20th April, 1923.
58224 A 25

Chinese Telephone Administration

NOTIFICATION

In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Communications, Peking, Senders of telegrams are hereby notified that the payment of the extra charge of ten cents per telegram collected for Famine Relief has this day the 21st April, 1923, been abolished.

T. K. LOWE,
General Manager.
58236 A 25

SPECIAL SALE

20%

of marked prices

23rd Apr.,—5th May,

TOYO MURAKAMI

Palace Hotel Bldg.
58208 A 25

In The Matter of "The Lindsay Moller" Steamship Co., Ltd.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the above-named Company, duly convened and held at No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on the 20th April, 1923 at 11.30 a.m., the following Extraordinary Resolution was duly passed, viz:—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that *Alexander McLure* and *Tom Grigin* both of Shanghai, be appointed as Joint and Several Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated the 20th day of April, 1923.
ERIC MOLLER
Chairman.
Witness to signature of Eric Moller.
ALLAN G. MOSSOP
Barrister-at-Law,
Shanghai.
58225 A 24

ARE YOU QUALIFIED?

An American firm, selling a food specialty, wants a FOREIGN salesman who can speak Chinese, to sell their product in the interior of China. Unless you have had experience selling goods in China do not apply. We are particular, but if you are qualified to fill this position and WILL WORK it, is an opportunity. Apply to Box 300, THE CHINA PRESS.
58219 A 22

Business Opportunities

For Sale in Peking, on account of departure of proprietor through illness, ladies' dressmaking and tailoring establishment. Yearly turnover over $40,000. Excellent standing. Well-known with exclusive clientele. Only serious proposal desired. Address "CHINA PRESS" Box 289.
58197 A 22

CHARGEURS REUNIS
S. S. "AURIGNY".

The above fast and up to date steamer 15,700 tons. d.w. will leave Shanghai for Marseilles end of May or beginning of June, 1923

Shanghai-Marseilles First Class L. St. 104.10.0.
Shanghai-Marseilles Second Class L. St. 44.0.0.

Agents: Racine & Cie.
Telephone C. 953
T. F. 123

Public Notice

The public is hereby informed that in order to avoid damage to the road-surface, the ash-road specially built by the undermentioned Company is solely for the use of its motor service and private motor cars, and not for riding purposes.

By order,
The Pu-Min-Nan-Cho Motor-Bus Co., Ltd.
(Shanghai Minhong-Namcho Motor-Bus Co., Ltd.)
Shanghai, April 21, 1923.
58231 A 23

Brunswick Exclusive Dance Orchestras

ISHAM JONES, Chicago
JOSEPH C. SMITH, New York
CARL FENTON, New York
ORIOLE TERRACE, Detroit
ARNOLD JOHNSON, New York
BENNIE KRUEGER, New York
GENE RODEMICH, St. Louis.

These are some of the famous musical organizations that have made Brunswick Dance Records the standard of the world. The ever-increasing demand for their recordings show how perfectly they interpret the catchy dance music of the hour. These orchestras are made up of some of the most sought after dance musicians in the country, and each group has its own personal following of admirers.
57110

Shanghai Dog and Pony Show

To be held at the Race Club on Saturday, May 5th.

Separate Classes will be arranged for all Breeds of Dogs of which there is a minimum entry of 12, and if there is a sufficiency there will also be Classes for Dogs and Bitches. Dogs not in individual classes will be arranged as one class under any other variety and will be eligible for the Champion Dog Class.

For Ponies there will be classes for Ladies' Hacks, Gentlemen's Hacks, Children's Hacks (any class of pony, to be ridden, not led: Boys or girls 14 years or under), Ladies' Jumping, Open Jumping, and Champion Jumping.

Entries will Close Finally to the undersigned by 6 p.m. on Friday, April 27th. Entry Forms will be sent to all who have already notified the Secretary: others can be obtained upon application.

HARRY K. STRACHAN,
Hon. Secretary.
c/o "North-China Daily News."
58204 A 22

HENRI DARVIOT'S BURGUNDIES

Burgogne — Beaujolais
Chablis — Mercurey
Pouilly — Beaune
Volnay — Nuits
Pommard — Corton

Chambertin
and
Sparkling Red

A new shipment of the above excellent Burgundies has just arrived.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
73, 73A Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. C. 2021.

LEAKY ROOFS

Any old roof can be made almost as good as new, for another five years.

I offer roof paint, roof cement paste, and metal preservative paint at $2.50 per gallon while stock lasts.

H. B. CAMPBELL
45 Szechuen Road.
Central 1892
55229

The Guaranty Construction & Realty Corporation

wants to invest several hundred thousand dollars in Mortgages and Real Estate.

11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Phone C. 354.
58230 A 28

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twenty-eighth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED, will be held at THE HONGKONG HOTEL, HONGKONG, on Saturday, the 28th April, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Board of Directors for the year ended the 31st December, 1922, and confirming the appointment of the Directors and the Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 26th April, 1923, until Saturday, the 28th April, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1923.
58150 A 22

PROPERTY SALE

Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd.
Established 1873
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Land Brokers

Favoured with Instructions from William Katz, Esq.,

Will sell on the premises at
36 SEYMOUR ROAD
on
Wednesday, May 16th, 1923.
At 2.30 p.m.

THE PALATIAL RESIDENCE consisting of 18 large Rooms, beautifully decorated and including Drawing Room, Studio, Library, Billiard Room and Hallway. Elaborate Electric Fittings specially imported. Modern Sanitation, Central Heating, etc.

Contained in B.C. lot 10239 and measuring about M. 16.7.3.9. including Tennis Courts, Conservatory, Garages, etc.

Upset Price Taels 175,000.00

Further particulars and Cards to view may be obtained from the Auctioneers at No. 2, Kiangse Road.

HOPKINS, DUNN & CO., LTD.
AUCTIONEERS.
T. F. 144

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

ROSENSTOCK'S 1923 DIRECTORY

and Commercial Gazetteer of China is now off the Press, Subscribers requiring their copy promptly are requested to send to this office for same, as delivery in regular order may take 2 to 3 weeks

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY

22 Nanking Road
Shanghai

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,

Phone, Central:
70 General Office, 2335 Compradore, 3870 General Manager

OLD ROOFS MADE NEW
with
CARBO-LASTIC
Semi-Liquid Asbestos Roofing
Guaranteed for 8 years when applied over old Corrugated Iron —Felt—Concrete—Composition—Tar & Gravel—etc.
Manufactured by
THE MONARCH PAINT COMPANY
210-11-12 Glen Line Bldg.
1A Peking Road.
Phone C. 6052.
T. F. 149

The Standard Express Co., Inc.

Truck Service

Cargo shipped to any part of the world or forwarded to any address in China.

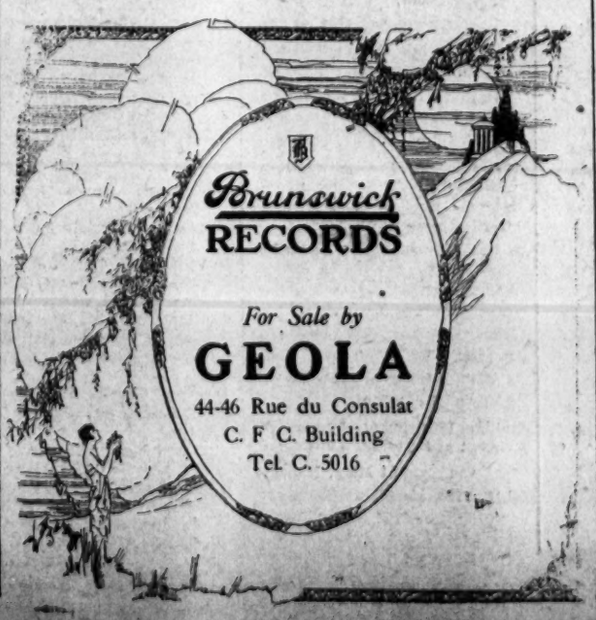
Moderate charges. Prompt and satisfactory service guaranteed.
Nat. Com. Y.M.C.A. Bldg., 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.
Tel. C. 526 and 1316
57506

Turkish Bath Stamboul
Hydro-Electro Therapy Establishment
(European Management)

At No. 34 Rue du Consulat at the corner of Chu Pao San, a private road, and a few steps from the Hotel Parisien.

Electric bath, vapour, and hot rooms, private bath rooms, shower baths, etc. Experienced masseurs. Open from 9 a.m. till 11 p.m. Moderate Prices.

THE STAMBOUL BATH CO.
56878



Business and Official Notices

In The International Mixed Court Of Shanghai

RE: THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION.
行銀工商
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all shareholders of the above-named Bank are required forthwith to pay to us as a second instalment or call 25% of their share holdings as evidenced by the share register of the company.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 18th April, 1923.
58093 A 25

In The International Mixed Court At Shanghai

The public is hereby notified that S. W. Tung who has been appointed by the majority of the shareholders of Hoong Chong Company to liquidate the affairs of their S.S. "Shin Lee" has through his Counsel, applied to this court for an order that a sum of $1,074.89 being earnings of S.S. "Shin Lee" and deposited now by the Agent of the latter with Court, shall be given to him and further notified that any one who has objection shall lodge their objection with this Court within 14 days from date, otherwise the said sum will be given to S. W. Tung.

Dated Shanghai, April 16, 1923.
By Order of THE MIXED COURT.
58169 A 22

S.S. "President Jackson" from Hongkong and Manila

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Examination of ship's damaged cargo ex the S.S. "PRESIDENT JACKSON" will be held at the China Merchants Central Wharf, on Monday, April 23rd, at 9:30 a.m., when Messrs. Kisler, Reeves and Murphy, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,
Agents.
58195 A 22

The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

Notice is Hereby Given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held in the Board Room of the General Managers of the Company, Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, on Monday the 23rd day of April, 1923, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined resolution:

That the resolution for the issue of Ordinary Shares passed by the Company in General Meeting on the 19th day of March, 1923, be altered to read as follows:—

"That 264,000 of the unissued Ordinary Shares of the Company be offered in the first instance at a premium of Tls. 2 per Share to the members of the Company in the proportion of 6 New Ordinary Shares for every 5 Ordinary Shares held by them respectively on the 8th day of May, 1923, and upon the footing that the full amount of each Share taken up plus the premium (making together Tls. 5 per Share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of Shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the Shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company."

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Offices not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARNHOLD & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Dated 6th April, 1923.
No. 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
57864

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co.'s Str. Chang-on Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund, Nantao, on Tuesday, the 24th April, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company No. 18 Hankow Road, Telephones Freight 1520 Passage 3283
58233 A 24

NOTICE

Dr. T. Kanazawa, D.C., Ph. C.
Chiropractor P. S. C. Graduate
successor to
Dr. P. S. KAWAGUCHI, D.C., PH. C.
Has opened offices at 71 Szechuen Road. Consulting hours: 9 a.m. to 12 and 2 to 5 p.m. Except on Sundays. Telephone C. 3922.
58205 A 28

Shanghai Rowing Club.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at the Club House on Friday, April 27th, 1923, at 5.30 p.m. precisely.

By Order of the Committee,
E. T. NASH,
Hon. Secretary.
Rowing Club,
Shanghai, April 23, 1923.
58223

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Voting Members will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m. on Monday, April 23, 1923, to discuss, and if approved, pass the Resolution contained in the Circular issued to Voting Members dated April 16, 1923.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.
SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.
58079 A 22

ROOMS

16 Weihaiwei Road. Double or single with private bath rooms attached. All modern conveniences. Full board. Close to Race club and tram line.

Apply to Mrs. Bellamaoff.
16 Weihaiwei Road.
Telephone W. 2213.
58090

NOTICE

Dr. James K. Westerfield announces that he has opened offices in the Chinese-American Bank Building for the practice of dentistry. In addition to his general practice Doctor Westerfield will specialize in the treatment of pyorrhea. His hours are from 9 o'clock to 12 and from 2 to 5. His telephone number is Central 1042.
57801

Looking for a couple

ACROSS the Avenue from the French Park is an American home with a nicely furnished room for two (vacant May 1st) and two places at table. There is plenty to eat, and it is good, and everything is spotlessly clean, and quiet. It's a cinch for sleeping.

Advertiser is leaving for his own home, and wants to be sure his successors are folks who can appreciate what is good. Address Box 276, The China Press.
T F.

Butchery for sale.

Consisting of furniture, fixtures, tools, and other accessories, situated at corner of Taku and Thibet Roads. For particulars, apply to Shing Kee The Ideal Provision Co.
58207

NOTICE

The TRUSOON STEEL COMPANY, of Youngstown, Ohio., U. S. A.—formerly represented by the American Trading Co.—announce that they have opened their own branch offices in China, under the general management of E. A. SILAGI, M. Am. Soc. C. E., M. Am. Assn. E.

Head office is located in Shanghai, 612 Robert Dollar Building, No. 3 Canton Road.

Telephones: Central 4779 and 4780.
58162 A 28

"Allenburys" Foods for Infants

Send for pamphlet on Infant Feeding and read for yourself why a graduated system of Infant Food is more satisfactory than Dried Milk, Cows Milk and Water.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
SHANGHAI.

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½. or by appointment. 36 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 23, North Szechuen Road, Tel. N. 2554.

MA CHANG KEE

(Established 1870)
Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within one year of purchase.

We will change our present business after 1926.

Address:
No. 76, Rue Brodie A Clarke,
French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.
57123 J 18

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.
French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
55641

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
54361

DR. JAMES YUKING

Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.

73 Nanking Road
Between Honan and Shantung Rds

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment,
Tel. C. 2127.

THE ORIENTAL CO.

Dealer in
TENNIS—RACKETS.
Repairing and Restringing.
Tennis-Posts, Tennis-Nets, Tennis-Shoes, etc.
No. F5. Bubbling Well Road
(opposite the Race Course).
58089 A 24

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,700,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
32 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., C.C.I.E. K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Paris Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star (Kedah)	Haiphong	Peking
Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
Manager

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

Fls.
Capital (subscribed) ..100,000,000
Capital (paid up) 75,000,000
Reserves 21,852,280

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAZIL, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGO-SLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGO-SLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. .....$ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:

HANKOW	SHANGHAI
MANILA	SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
PEKING	TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling $24,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
A. O. Lang, Esq. Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr.
W. L. Paitenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Changchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Harbin	Kashgar	Urumtchi
Hankow	Newchwang	Yokohama

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezieraki.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
F. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabox"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a speciality. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADH, Manager.
M. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital ?2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) .. 69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital Paid Up ..U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 *Montgomery Street.*

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanchez
JAPAN	San Francisco
Tokyo	San Pedro
Yokohama	Santiago
Kobe	Puerto Plata
	Barahona
	La Vega
JAVA	
Batavia	PANAMA
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $80,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ?18,914,400.00
Reserve Fund $2,443,700.00
Special Reserve Fund $3,534,600.00

Head Office: Peking.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

浙江實業銀行 The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $206,400.00
Undivided Profits 120,751.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Pusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI Ming, Manager.

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders $0,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行 The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie.
Lea and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers ....C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Penkpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital $2,500,000.00
Reserve $450,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	Yokohama	San Francisco
Paris	Tokyo	Singapore
Hamburg	New York	Osaka
Amsterdam	Chicago	Manila
Berlin	Seattle	Kobe
Auckland	Zurich	Honolulu

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

EQUITABLE
Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U. S. $ 000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
CORRESPONDENTS:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

大通銀行 Shanghai Branch:
1 Kiukiang Road
Central 7944, 7945, 7946 & 7947.
Central 1424—Manager

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold.

JAS. J. ROGERS
Manager.

行銀業工 THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.

Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552.
Shanghai Branch.

Weather Report

April 20.—The Center of high pressures has moved to SW Japan. The low pressures are invading again north and Central China. Breezes of the SE quadrant, to the N of the Eastern Sea; moderate north-easterly winds in the South. Overcast weather nearly all along the coast. Rain in Shantung.

April 21.—After clearing up during the night, the weather becomes overcast again, owing to the depression. Moderate SSE breezes. The pressure is falling fairly rapidly. Rain about 9 a.m.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on April 17, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	„	15-30
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	„	15-20
Mandarin	„	50-60
Mackerel	„	16-20
Pomfret	„	30-40
Salmon	„	20-25
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	15-20
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	„	30-35
Geese	each	$1.60-$1.8
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-15
Quail	„	20-22
Snipe	„	14-18
Teal	„	20-22
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	45-50
Wild Duck	„	40-45
Wild Duck	„	None
Duck	„	30-$1.0
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	„	20-2[illegible]
Bananas	„	8-1[illegible]
Chestnuts	„	15-17
Melons	each	none
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	„	8-20
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-30
Tangerines	per doz.	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-25
Peaches	„	none
Pears	„	8-10
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	„	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	16-1[illegible]
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Broad Beans	„	4-5
Cabbage	each	8-12
Celery	per bunch	10-15
Carrots	per bunch	8-10
Cauliflower	each	15-25
Egg plant	„	none
French Beans	„	12-15
Peas	„	8-10
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	4-6
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	„	5-8
Potatoes	„	$5.00-$5.[illegible]
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Radishes	„	2-3
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.[illegible]
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$3.5
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.5
Barley	„	$4.8
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$11.6
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.2[illegible]
Fuel		
Fire wood	per 40 bundles	$1.0
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.6
House Coal	„	17.[illegible]

E. Kilner,
Chief Instector.

Steamers Departed

Apr. 20—Kaga M. for H. Manila
Apr. 20—Lucerio for Fusan.
Apr. 21—Tuckwo for Hankow.
Apr. 21—Kianghsin for Hankow
Apr. 21—Tehhsing for Hankow.
Apr. 21—Shengking for Hankow
Apr. 21—Siangyang M. for Hankow.
Apr. 21—Pingyang for Dairen.
Apr. 21—Yatung for Ningpo.
Apr. 21—Sunning for H. Canton
Apr. 21—Hsinwah for Tientsin.
Apr. 21—Taisho M. for Chinwangtao.
Apr. 21—Hailee for N. Customs.
Apr. 21—Tungchow for W. C. Tientsin.
Apr. 21—Soochow for S. H. Canton.
Apr. 21—Loksang for S. H. Canton.
Apr. 21—Chile for Japan.
Apr. 21—Nikko M. for Japan.
Apr. 21—Andre Lebon for Japan
Apr. 21—Kyokuto M. for Chinwangtao.
Apr. 21—Mishima M. for London
Apr. 21—Mingshun for H'kow
Apr. 21—Heyei M. S for Japan
Apr. 21—Yungshin for Ningpo.
Apr. 21—H. Kiangteen for Ningpo.

-:- Financial And Commercial News -:-

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$1,125 B.
Chartered	£17/- S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom.
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H. 625 B.
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H.$255 B.
Yangtsze	$25 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 20¼
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H. 116¼ B.
Hongkong Fire	H. 465 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H. 200
Indo-China Pref.	H. 40 B.
"Shell"	86s. 3d.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 77 B.
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 50 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 17.60 B.
Oriental Cons.	18/-
Raub	$7
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 172 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 103 B.
New Eng Works	Tls. 8¾ B.
" Pref.	Tls. 5.10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 208½ B
Hongkong Wharf	H.$178 B.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	Tls. 46 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
A.-French Land	Tls. 118 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 120 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 53 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 16 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 107½ B
Lacu-kung-mow	Tls. 98
Oriental	Tls. 73¾ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 105 B.
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 245 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 30¼ Sa
Langkats	Tls. 31½ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 100 S.
Stores	
Ball and Holts	Tls. 6¾ B.
Idewelyn	842½
Lane Crawford	Tls. 111 B.
Routrie	840 B.
Watson	Tls. 18 B.
Weeks	Tls. 13¼ S.
Rubbers (local)	
Ilme	Tls. 6½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.20 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2.90 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.85
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2.60 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 1.75
Consolidated	Tls. 2.82½ B
Dominion	Tls. 2¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 14½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9 B.
Karan	Tls. 7¾
Kedah	Tls. 1.15 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 1.20 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14 B.
Padang	Tls. 5 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1.10 B.
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.82½ B
Samagagas	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.40 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.10 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 2¼
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.10
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8.80
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.90
Taiping	Tls. 0.75
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75
Tebong	Tls. 1.40 B.
Ziangbee	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 823
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 14 S.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 155 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 41 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 76
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 161¼

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

C. 7700-7528

NANYANG GARAGE SERVICE

"Service First—and Always"

UP-TO THE-MINUTE HIRE CAR SERVICE STORAGE SERVICE REPAIR SERVICE MONTHLY SERVICE

And at Moderate Prices Iways

Ford Car $1.00 First 20 Minutes $3.00 Per Hour Five Pass. $2.00 Minimum $4.00 Per Hour.

52-55 Avenue Edward VII.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, April 21, 1923

Mexican Dollars

Market	72.425
Native Interest	02
Shanghai Gold Bars 978	
Touch	320
Copper Cash	246.000
Bar Silver	32⅛
Bank rate of Discount	8%
Paris on London	69.90
New York on London	466

Banks Opening Selling Rates

London—

Tel. Transfer	3s. 1⅛d.
Demand	3s. 1⅝d.

New York—

Tel. Transfer	72¾
Demand	73

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank

Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/1½
London (Demand)	3/1⅝
London 4 m-s	3/1⅝
India (T.T.)	231½
France (T.T.)	1095
America (T.T.)	72⅝
Hongkong (T.T.)	74
Japan (T.T.)	67¼
Batavia (T.T.)	188
Straits (T.T.)	75¼

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/1½
London m-s Docts	3/1⅝
London 6 m-s Credits	3/4
London 6 m-s Docts	
France 4 m-s	1145 nom.
America 4 m-s L/C	76⅝
Docs	77¼

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates

@ 74½ = Tls. 134.23

@ exch. 72.6 = Mex. $184.89

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate

@ 3s. 2⅛d. = Tls. 6.23

@ exch. 72.6 = Mex. $8.58

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL

Hk. Tls. 5.73 @ 3s. 1⅝d. £1

" 1.22 @ 73¾ Gold $1

" 1 @ 1165½ Fr. 12.98

" 1 @ — Marks —

" 1 @ 66 Yen 1.69

" 1 @ 232¾ Rupees 2.59

" 1 @ — Roubles —

" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50

" 1 @ 15.12½ Ital. Lire 16.85

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

320.20	320.30	320.10
320.40	320.00	319.90
320.10	320.40	319.70
319.80	320.20	319.40
319.50	320.40	319.20
319.90	320.10	319.40
321.00	319.60	
320.40	319.90	
320.10	320.10	
319.90	320.30	

CHINESE GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd year 6%	93.00	93.00
5th year 6%	47.50	47.50
7th year 6%	41.40	41.20
9th year 6%	62.20	62.00
6% Consolidated	47.25	47.15
7% Consolidated	49.80	49.70
11th year 8%	96.00	96.00
96 millions 8%	26.55	26.60

International Banking Corporation

CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	73½
Demand buying on America	74½
Demand selling on London	3s. 1½d.
Demand buying on London	3s. 2½d.

ROUBLE EXCHANGE

BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 330,000	Tls. 100
Roubles 100	Mex. $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 14.65 = 1 Tael

Swiss Frs. 4.00 = 1 Tael

Marks 13.000 = 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 94.05 = 1 Pound Sterling

It. Lire 20.20 = 1 U. S. Dollar

It. Lire 134.10 = 100 Fr. Francs

Change Names Of Formosa Towns

(Eastern News Agency)

Tokio, April 20.—Taking advantge of the Prince Regent's visit to Taiwan, the Governor-General there has decided to change the names of aboriginal villages and is now considering some other suitable names for them.

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

April 21, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each down ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 66⅝ cents and the London-New York cross rate to 465⅝.

Our official Sterling rate here today was dropped 3s. 1½d., the Gold Dollar rate to 72⅞, the Yen rate raised to 67¼ and the other rates changed accordingly.

Our market in the early part of the morning was easy but steadied up during the day.

At one time there were no sellers of Sterling at better than 3s. 2⅛d. for April, 3s. 2⅛d. May and 3s. 2d. for June. The best sellers of Gold Dollars were offering 73⅞ for near and forward deliveries.

Quite a fair amount of business was done at these rates but at the close the market was steadier with sellers of Sterling at 3s. 2⅛d. for April, 3s. 2⅛d. May and 3s. 2⅛d. for June.

There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 74⅛ for near and forward deliveries. There were sellers of Yen at 65⅞ Y for April and buyers at 65⅝ and sellers for June at 66 and buyers at 65⅞.

Banks were quoting 3s. 2⅜d., 75¾ and 1145 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively.

India and China sold a small amount of silver in London yesterday and the market closed steady.

New York report their market as firm with buyers at the official rate.

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, April 21, 1923

OFFICIAL

Telephones Tls. 76.25

S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1918 Tls. 105.00

S'hai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 77.00

New Eng. (Ord.) Tls. 8.75

Consolidated Tls. 2.85

UNOFFICIAL

April 20

S'hai Waterworks Debs. Tls. 110.00

F. M. C. 8% Debs. Tls. 109.00

April 21

Langkats Comb. Tls. 32.00 June

S'hai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 77.50

Consolidated Tls. 2.85

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

During the past week quotations on the local Stock Exchange have continued very firm and an improving tendency has been exhibited in all stocks excepting "Rubbers." London advices show a better tone and the following are the latest prices quoted to us by cable:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B. I. £76. 0. 0

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913— F. I £71. 0. 0

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—G. I £66. 10. 0

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—R. I. £65. 10 0

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B." £2. 16. 3

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estater, Ltd. £1. 17. 6

British-American Tobacco Co., "B" £4. 14. 6

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

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NEW BOOKS

The Clean Heart, by Hutchinson	$4.00	Some Chinese Ghosts, by L. Hearn	4.00
The Happy Warrior by Hutchinson	4.00	Shadowings by Lafcadio Hearn	4.00
If Winter Comes, by Hutchinson	4.00	In Ghostly Japan by L. Hearn	4.00
Once Aboard the Lugger by Hutchinson	4.00	Dannegan, by George Owen Baxter	3.50
This Freedom by Hutchinson	4.00	Free Range Lanning, by Baxter	3.50
A Japanese Miscellany, by L. Hearn	4.00	Louisiana Lou, by Wm. Wets Winter	3.50

CHOW TSU KONG, BOOKSELLER

111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, April 21, 1923

OFFICIAL

S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1919 Tls. 105.50

Langkats Comb. Tls. 33.00 June

Shanghai Lands Tls. 120.00

Oriental Cotton Tls. 8.00 April

Consolidated Tls. 2.80, 2.85

Tebongs Tls. 1.50

Senawangs Tls. 1.10

ava Consolidated Tls. 14.50

Samagagas Tls. 0.75

UNOFFICIAL

S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1918 Tls. 105.00

Shanghai Tugs (Ord.) Tls. 78.00

Shanghai Tugs (Pref.) Tls. 51.00

Oriental Cotton Tls. 8.00 April

Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 31.50

Batu Anams Tls. 0.90

H. & S. Banks $1,130.00

Coal Market

In their fortnightly report on the coal market, Messrs. Wheelock and Company state:

JAPAN COAL

There is not much change to report since writing a fortnight ago: there is a certain amount of enquiry going on among native dealers and a little business has been done with them but, in reality, the market is very quiet.

FUCHUNG ANTHRACITE

Stocks on the spot are short and and the market is quiet.

KAIPING COAL

Silk filatures are starting work and demanding regular supplies of the lower grades, but cotton mills are still working under difficulties and demands for coal are erratic. Supplies to Public services, Docks and Bunkers for ocean going and coasting steamers are well maintained and stocks are normal.

Hankow Market

The British Chamber of Commerce of Hankow write as follows in their weekly circular dated Hankow, April 11:

Bar Silver stood at 32⅛ ready and 32⅝ forward on April 5, but fell to 32⅛ ready and 31⅛ on the 10th. New York-London cross rate again dropped from 466⅞ on April 5 to 465⅝ on the 10th. Sterling T.T. opened at 3s. 3⅛d. and fell to 3s. 2⅝d. at which rate the market closed on April 10. The Export market was very dull, and for 4 m-s. Credits probably 3s. 4d. could be obtained for business at the close. Chinese market rate: Shanghai Tls. 96.975. Local currency $69.25. Native Interest: 12 percent.

Imports.—Piece Goods: The market is quiet with little if any business doing.

Yarn:—The market is active and a fair amount of business has been done. Price are firming up. Clearances brisk.

Exports.—Small purchases of wood oil and gallnuts are reported but beyond this there seems very little doing. The local price of wood oil jumped during the week, and the hide market has become very firm, prices also advancing considerably.

Analysis of exports for week ending April 6:

Cow hides for Shanghai 230, other China ports 60, United Kingdom 296, France 205, Germany 507, Italy 751, Japan 2,497 and Holland 114 piculs.

Buffalo hides for United Kingdom 146, America 754, France 35 and Germany 165 piculs.

Untanned goatskins for Shanghai 7,480, America 50,837, France 12,560 and Japan 89 pieces.

China grass for Shanghai 723, other China ports 652 and Japan 2,529 piculs.

Vegetable tallow for Shanghai 1,993, other China ports 703, and America 3,888 piculs.

Animal tallow for Shanghai 657 and Japan 255 piculs.

Gall nuts for Shanghai 122, other China ports 72, Belgium 744 and Japan 158 piculs.

Raw cotton for Shanghai 7,423, other China ports 571 and Japan 1,017 piculs.

Bristle for Shanghai 10, other China ports 22, Germany 100 and Japan 96 piculs.

Sesamum seeds for Shanghai 801 and Germany 5,040 piculs.

Beans for China ports 390 piculs.

Peas for China ports 268 piculs.

Sesamum seed oil for China ports 680 piculs.

Wood oil for Shanghai, 4,474, other China ports 3,729, United Kingdom 5,695, America 31,648, Belgium 251, Germany 1,666 and Holland 167 piculs.

Tea oil for Shanghai 165, other China ports 627 and Japan 26 piculs.

Bean oil for China ports 80 piculs.

Hen albumen for United Kingdom 17 piculs.

Hen yolk for United Kingdom 169 and Holland 42 piculs.

From APRIL 9 **SALE** To APRIL 29

Swatow Drawn Work and Cross Stitch, Laces, Ivory and Silver Ware, Ladies' Underwear, Beaded Articles etc., etc.

SENG CHUN & COMPANY

1296 Broadway, Corner of Wuchang Road, Shanghai.

FACTORY: Swatow—The lace center of China

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

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A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

C. ISMER & CO., 44 Nanking Road

Well assorted Stocks of **Barometers, Thermometers,** (Ordinary, Max. and Min., Chemical, Lactometers and Hydrometers.)

Hygrometers, Pocket Compasses, Magnifying Glasses etc.

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The Only House In Shanghai Devoted Exclusively To Men's Requirements

20 NANKING ROAD *Tel. C. 4247*

JUST ARRIVED

Fresh Fillets .....Per lb. $ 0.80

Fresh Kippers .....Per lb. $ 0.65

French Butter (Bretel Freres)

Per 1 lb. tin. $1.10

Per 2 lb. tin. $2.10

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125 Broadway Shanghai

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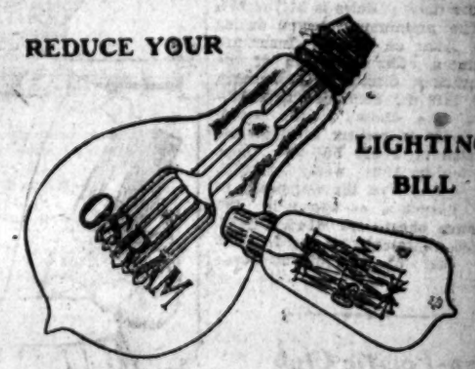
Chop Suey . . . . . Sukiyaki

PHONE North 139 and 140 ERNEST R. ENGLEY *Manager*

REDUCE YOUR LIGHTING BILL



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SHOW ROOMS:

90, NANKING ROAD & 1996 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Agents:

ALL OVER THE CITY.

Prudential Assurance Company Report

An excellent report for the last year has just been issued by the Prudential Assurance Company of London, for which Blom and Van Der AA are agents in Shanghai. Interesting features of the report are:

Ordinary Branch.—The number of policies issued during the year was 86,541, assuring the sum of £14,862,074, and producing a new annual premium income of £1,080,890. The premiums received were £9,615,590, being an increase of £248,527 over those for the year 1921.

The claims of the year amounted to £6,837,122. The number of deaths was 11,443. The number of endowment assurances matured was 44,391, the annual premium income of which was £449,515.

The number of policies, including annuities, in force at the end of the year was 1,134,379.

Industrial Branch.—The premiums received during the year were £14,386,583, being an increase of £388,196.

The claims of the year amounted to £4,075,208. The total number of claims and surrenders was 576,093 on 634,684 policies, of which 55,034 were matured endowment assurances.

The number of free policies granted during the year to those policyholders of five years' standing and upwards who desired to discontinue their payments, was 122,856, the number in force being 2,204,548. The number of free policies which became claims was 59,717.

The total number of policies in force in this branch at the end of the year was 23,897,635; their average duration is fifteen years.

General Branch.—The premiums received, after deduction of reinsurances, in respect of Fire, Sickness and Accident, Employers' Liability and Miscellaneous insurances, were £482,751, being an increase for the year of £168,303 over 1921. The claims of the year amounted to £211,782.

The premiums received under Sinking Fund policies were £22,-069. The capital sum insured under these policies is £1,708,256.

The premiums received during the year on Marine Insurance business, after deduction of reinsurances, discounts, brokerages and returns, amounted to £310,-963. The claims which arose, not only in respect of the risks written in 1922, but also those written in 1921, were £189,075.

The assets of the Company, in all Branches, as shown in the balance sheet, are £146,134,945 which represents an increase for the year of £11,307,706 over 1921.

Pan-Pacific Club Planned For Tokio

As a result of the visit to Tokio of Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, Director of the Pan-Pacific Union, it is planned to establish a Pan-Pacific Club similar to the organisation existing in Shanghai, according to information received yesterday. A committee, headed by Prince Tokugawa and composed of several prominent Japanese, has already been organised. Mr. Ford will come to Shanghai for a conference with local leaders in the Pan-Pacific movement from Japan.

A Tree Of Many Uses

The raucous voice of a dusky "fellah," trunding his barrow down the street, with its cry of "Balah," admonishes us that our changing Egyptian year has brought us round again to the season of dates, which, fresh or dried, form such a staple part of the diet of the desert. A few weeks ago the year's crop was dangling, like masses of red honeycomb, below the branching leaves of that aerial fern, the palm tree. Imagination saw the fire-topped stems as blazing torches against the evening gold of the sky.

Today the fruit is gathered and stored for drying. The palms have adorned their tall crests with a new inner circle of fresh leaves, and the oldest branches at the base of the green tuft are drooping to earth, like the back-turned antennae of a gigantic beetle.

The palm tree's annual tribute to dwellers in the East is not of fruit alone. Every part of the tree fulfils some essential service for human kind.

The drooping leaves, when they are cut, will make brooms for our balconies and gardenpaths. The wiry shreds of bark, that come away with the several branches, are even now being picked over by fellaheen women at the doors of their mud-huts and their coarse fibres separated to be made into mats, used in weaving baskets, or spun into rope to tether cattle.

Broken into sections, the palm leaves will be arranged in natural "chevaux-de-frise" to protect young shoots from the scorching sun or to screen the budding grapes from the ravages of next summer's birds. The long lance-like stems will make sufficient foundation for the roofs of the fellaheen mud-architecture.

* * *

Save where European influence has introduced foreign trees, it is the palm-grove alone that breaks the horizontal green of Egypt with vertical lines. Outlined in motionless purple against the red, gold, and deep blue of the sunset sky, the line of feathery crests, high in air, is the most characteristic and indispensable feature of the Eastern landscape.

Moslem peoples cherish a quaint and attractive tradition, which bespeaks their gratitude for the tree that is so nearly the staff of their life.

When God created Adam, they say, from the dust of the earth, there remained over a little handful of earth from the raw material of his handiwork, and with it He created the palm-tree to be man's own brother in the vegetable world and the supplier of his greatest needs. And the sign of this kinship is preserved in a characteristic which separates the palm from all other trees. As man can live, though maimed of his limbs, so can the palm-tree survive, though it may shed its bark and its branches. But cut off their heads, and man and palm alike must die.

International Institute

The regular annual meeting of the International Institute, Inc., took place Thursday afternoon at the Institute rooms, 290 Avenue Joffre, when the following officers were elected for the coming year: Dr. Gilbert Reid, Director-in-Chief, John Gilbert Reid, secretary in Peking, George B. Loehr, secretary in Shanghai, Mr. M. M. Bowen and Mr. Wang I-ting, treasurers, Dr. Wang Chung-hui President of the China Advistory Council, Dr. Lee Teng-hui, Chairman of Executive, & Messrs. S. R. Anderson, Hah Shao-fu, M. Hoerter, Evan Morgan, R. A. Parker, Gilbert Reid, Ting I-hsien and Miss Laura M. White as trustees. The Director's Report was presented and adopted. It will appear in a future issue.

Horse Bazaar Pays Ten Per Cent Dividend

A satisfactory year was reported at the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Company, a dividend of 10 per cent being announced. Mr. James Ambrose, the chairman, said that the motor car market at the present time was dull, largely because banks were selling cars and trucks at almost any price for the account of their consignees, who were unable to meet their financial obligations.

The company's overdraft is Tls. 299,490.98. The General Reserve fund is Tls. 60,000, and the Bad Debts reserve Tls. 20,000. The Stock Reserve fund amounts to Tls. 125,000. The profits for last year amounted to Tls. 85,006.49. Valuation of the land of the company was given as Tls. 128,757.53, and of buildings, Tls. 142,846.71. General stocks on hand at the present time amount to Tls. 509,-275.58. Mr. P. W. O. Liddell was re-elected a director of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT, LAST NIGHT
At 9.15 p.m.
ADOLPH ZUKOR Presents
MARGUERITE CLARK
in
"ALL OF A SUDDEN PEGGY"

MARGUERITE CLARK and JACK MULHALL
in a scene from "ALL OF A SUDDEN PEGGY" A PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT PICTURE

She pretended she had a husband, so that her widowed mother could wed. Then the papers announced her marriage and she had to make good!

A zippy, laughable tangle of love. Filled with the sunshine that is Marguerite Clark.

MATINEE
TODAY at 3.15 p.m.
"ALL OF A SUDDEN PEGGY" and "BRIDE 13" Final Episod

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Special Performance on Monday 23rd
IN AID OF THE JEWISH WAR VICTIM'S FUND
At 9.15 P.M.
Thomas H. Ince PRESENTS
WILLIAM S. HART

in
"JOHN PETTICOATS"
A Paramount Artcraft Picture

Imagine! Bill Hart, Fresh from a lumber camp—landed plumb in the tangle of a ladies lingerie business—willed to him by his uncle. In addition to the bushel of fun, a pretty romance of love and some mighty big pulls at your heart.

SHOWING ALSO THE AMUSING COMEDY
"FOUR TIMES FOILED"

YOU WILL AMUSE YOURSELF AND YOU WILL SEND THEM A SMILE.
DO YOUR BIT!
AID THE JEWISH WAR VICTIM'S FUND!

ADMISSION $1.00 @ $1.50

On Tues. & Wed., April 24 & 25th, at 9.15 P.M.
'JOHN PETTICOATS" and "FOUR TIMES FOILED"

On Thurs, Fri., Sat. & Sun., April 26, 27, 28 & 29
AT 9.15 P.M.
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in
"MARRYING MONEY"

Marriage as a last resort for bankrupt parents.
Plots and plans of schemers to "fish" a "purse".
A great problem solved by a girl's love.
She prefered a "heart marriage," not a "love auction."
Miss Young in a beautiful comedy drama supported by excellent cast.

On SUNDAY, April 22nd at 3.15 P.M.
"All of a Sudden Peggy" and "BRIDE 13" Final Episode

AT THE
ISIS THEATRE

To-Night! The Last Night at 7 & 9:15 To-Night
"One Carnival Night"
7 PARTS A Magnificent Production Intense Drama Lavish Settings 7 PARTS

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 7 and 9:15 p.m.
Samuel Goldwyn Presents
TOM MOORE
in
"ONE OF THE FINEST"

She had him "broke"—disgraced and demoted. For you see, this traffic cop had had the effrontery to stop her speeding chauffeur and save her life.

Why? Just the eternal feminine? Maybe. BUT the young fellow was—Tom Moore.

Tom Moore, the "90-horse power romantic star," the youngster with the love of fight or frolic in his Irish eyes.

GIRLS! How would you like to be "pinched" by Tom Moore? Seena didn't like it, but she married him, just the same.

"The Jungle Goddess" Episode 5; "Wild Beasts in Command" Episode 6, "Sky High with a Leopard"

Commencing Thursday and on Friday, Saturday and Sunday
Albert E. Smith presents
HENRY B. WALTHALL
PAULINE STARKE
And An All-Star Cast in

7 PARTS

7 PARTS

"FLOWER OF THE NORTH"
by
James Oliver Curwood

A romance woven about a girl who has grown to womanhood at the Fort o' God, where the wild flower of the wilderness is so strongly blended with the courtly atmosphere of old France.

A story of the Canadian Northlands in Summer. See the heroine in the rapids, the spectacular signal fire, the queer customs at "Fort o' God" and the big battle scene.

Admission: Box Seat $1.00. Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.

MATINEE To-day at 3 p.m.
FRANK MAYO
in
"The Flaming Hour"
and
"The Jungle Goddess"
Episodes 3rd and 4th.
MATINEE To-day at 3 p.m.

Tremendous Success
American Women's Club
CAFETERIA
Old Carlton Cafe, Ningpo Road

REPEATING THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME
BY POPULAR REQUEST

TIFFIN 12 to 2 p.m.
Planked Steaks, Southern Chicken, Candied "Sweets" Boston Baked Beans, Home Crown Lettuce, Mince Pies, Hot cakes.

THE DANSANT 4.30 p.m.
Tea
Bridge Etc.
KERRY'S ORCHESTRA

In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

April 11, 1923, Cause No. 2061, and 2063, Foreign Mission Board v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy and Nellie A. Pierce v. Eisler, Reeves and Murphy; testimony taken of Shu Jun Shand, Jock Hing, W. I. Eisler, D. W. Murphy and Lao Yung Lang.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny; motion to set.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.; on demurrer.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 2135, Adam Szyszio v. The Shanghai Estate Co., Inc.; on demurrer.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient Ltd.; on demurrer.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 1861, Zop Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; motion to set.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; motion to correct transcript.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 2015, Thacher v. Thacher; motion for judgment by default.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; testimony taken of W. I. Eisler.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge v. Montgomery, Ward and Co.; motion for execution.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 2140, In re Last Will and Testament of Susie May Forrest, deceased; testimony taken of W. A. Chapman, W. Smith, Margaret Bell Graham, P. F. Faison and C. S. Franklin.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour and Co., Hudford Motors; demurrer, testimony taken of F. Richmond.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2145, U. S. v. S. A. Glemby; testimony taken of Koh Boo Yin, Kyung Soong Han, Inspector Kinniple.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2143, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; testimony taken of Sham Singh, Sergt. Pike and R. A. Hutchinson, and Mark Hanna.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2144, U. S. v. S. A. Glemby.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2132, M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; testimony taken of M. J. Pocha and L. D. Kearny. James T. Course.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2152, U. S. v. J. Richards; testimony taken of Sergt. Ross.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2165, U. S. v. Frank T. Tinsman; testimony taken of R. C. Martin.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2096, Brooke v. Brooke; decree.

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2115, Deem v. Deem; decree.

April 11, 1923, Cause No. 2157, Salling v. Salling; order directing service by publication.

April 13, 1923, Cause No. 1417, In re estate of Anne Hall Starrett, deceased; order closing administration.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2161, Martin v. Martin; order directing service by publication.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 1916, J. Fremont v. North China Cold Storage Co.; order of dismissal.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 1846, U. S. v. Sully; order of dismissal.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 1984, U. S. v. Young; order of dismissal.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 2098, Olivier and Co. v. The Kearny Co., et al; judgement for plaintiff.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2145, U. S. v. S. A. Glemby; dismissed.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2143, U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; dismissed and warned.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2144, U. S. v. S. A. Glemby; dismissed.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2132, M. J. Pocha v. L. D. Kearny; judgment for plaintiff with costs.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2152, U. S. v. J. Richards; defendant assessed costs and warned.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 2165, U. S. v. Frank T. Tinsman; sentence.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

May 1, 1923, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 1927, Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.

May 8, 1923, 9:30 a.m. Cause No. 1927, Chang Ming Liang v. L. D. Kearny.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2146, Arthur Isler v. B. Powers; motion to set.

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 1676, Merchandise Brokerage Co. v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; motion to hear demurrer.

April 10, 1923, Cause No. 2055, In re James Delaney's will; bond of administrataor.

April 11, 1923, Cause No. 2157, Salling v. Salling; complaint; affidavit; summons issued.

April 11, 1923, Cause No. 2140, In re Susie May Forrest's will; petition.

April 12, 1923, Cause No. 2053, In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; notice of objection.

April 12, 1923, Cause No. 2158, P. Volkoff v. E. Burt; petition; summons issued.

April 12, 1923, Cause No. 2159, U. S. v. Hondgeberg; complaint.

April 12, 1923, Cause No. 2006, U. S. v. Greenstone; stipulation.

April 12, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; motion for execution.

April 13, 1923, Cause No. 2160, Garner Quelch and Co. v. F. C. Craig; petition; summons issued.

April 13, 1923, Cause No. 1861, Luk Hop Company v. American Express Co.; motion to set.

April 13, 1923, Cause No. 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; motion to correct transcript; notice.

April 14, 1923, Cause No. 2161, Martin v. Martin; petition; affidavit; summons issued.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 1958, The Auto-Castle v. I. Delbourgo; affidavit.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn and Co.; memorandum brief for defendanats.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 1984, U. S. v. Young; motion to dismiss.

April 16, 1923, Cause No. 1846, U. S. v. Sully; motion to dismiss.

April 17, 1923, The American Safe Deposit Company of China; articles of incorporation.

April 17, 1923, Mei Rei Company, Inc.; articles of incorporation.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 2162, The Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. M. L. Heen; complaint; confession of judgment.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 2163, The Chinese American Bank of Commerce v. J. R. Browne; complaint; summons issued.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 2164, Hartzell v. Hartzell; complaint; summons issued.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 2165, U. S. v. Tinsman; complaint.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward and Co.; defendant's brief in support of motion for a new trial.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 2133, In re estate of Paul S. Reinsch, deceased; oath and bond of administrator; letters of administration.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 101, In re estate of Vincent A. Renauf, deceased; receipts; petition for distribution.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 2104, Hs'eh Po Hsiang, Lou Kien Tang, and T. Y. Edmund Shea v. John M. Murran; marshal's return of summons.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 2105, Alexandre T. Moschitsky v. H. Barkovitch; marshal's return of summons.

April 17, 1923, Cause No. 1853, Li Heng Chiu v. O. Wagman; marshal's return of alias writ of execution.

Vessels Due

Amboise, *Marseilles*	Apr. 27
Automedon, *Liverpool*	Apr. 25
Chusan, *Tientsin*	Apr. 22
Chohei Maru, *Dairen*	Apr. 30
C. Highlander, *Vancouver*	Apr. 25
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Apr. 22
Glenamoy, *London*	Apr. 27
Glenade, *Vladivostok*	Apr. 20
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Apr. 22
Hsin Ningshao *Ningpo*	Apr. 22
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Apr. 24
Hwahting, *Chinwangtao*	Apr. 22
Irene, *Newchwang*	Apr. 23
Karmala, *Kobe*	Apr. 25
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Apr. 24
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	Apr. 29
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Apr. 23
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	Apr. 28
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Apr. 26
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Apr. 27
Kumano Maru, *Osaka*	Apr. 25
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 26
Liangchow, *Hongkong*	Apr. 28
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 29
Luenho, *Hankow*	Apr. 25
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Apr. 26
Ngankin, *Hankow*	Apr. 28
Nyanza, *London*	Apr. 27
Omi Maru, *Yokohama*	Apr. 26
Paul Lecat, *Kobe*	Apr. 25
Pingwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 30
Poyang, *Hankow*	Apr. 25
Pres. Grant, *Seattle*	Apr. 25
Pres. Lincoln, *S. Francisco*	Apr. 25
Pres. Wilson, *Hongkong*	Apr. 27
Shantung, *Tsingtao*	Apr. 27
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Apr. 25
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki*	Apr. 23
Shengking, *Hankow*	Apr. 29
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	Apr. 26
Sicilia, *Bombay*	Apr. 25
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	Apr. 25
Suiwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 27
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Apr. 23
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	Apr. 29
Taksang, *Newchwang*	Apr. 25
Takeshima Maru, *Yokohama*	Apr. 27
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Apr. 29
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Apr. 29
Tungwah, *Tientsin*	Apr. 24
Waishing, *Hongkong*	Apr. 23
W. Faralon, *San Francisco*	Apr. 26
W. Nomentum, *Portland*	Apr. 25
Werra, *Tsingtao*	Apr. 29
West O'Rowa, *Portland*	Apr. 27
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Apr. 30
Woosung, *Hankow*	Apr. 23
Wuchang, *Hankow*	Apr. 27
Yamashiro Maru, *Osaka*	Apr. 22
Yawata Maru, *Osaka*	Apr. 29
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	Apr. 24
Yushun, *Tientsin*	Apr. 23

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,644 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, April 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241 Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. McIlwain will leave on Monday, April 23, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, April 26, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, April 27, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, April 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSINCHI, Capt. Hausen, will leave on Sunday morning, April 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN [illegible]TEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, April 24, 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. FEICHING, Capt. Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 24. For For Foreight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. CO.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. HSINKONG, Captain Smith, will leave on Sunday morning, April 22. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Captain Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning, April 24. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG DIRECT.—The Str. TOONAN, Capt. Nielson, will leave on Tuesday, April 24. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C.—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer ARIZONA MARU, 20,000 Tons, Captain D. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the D.S.K. Buoy on April 23, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road. Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

YANGTSZE PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hakonw yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Chusan left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday morning and docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer will leave for Tsintgao and Dairen at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Tientsin yesterday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Lungkow, Hongkong and Canton on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hwahting (chartered) left Chinwngtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Newchwang on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Dairen Friday morning and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin tomorrow and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kungping left Chefoo for Newchwang on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Newchwang on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nagasaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki Thursday morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The B.I. s.s. Gurna left Calcutta on Sunday morning, April 15, and is due to arrive in Shanghai about May 11.

The P. & O. s.s. Dogra left Bombay on April 10 and is due in Shanghai about May 3.

The P. & O. s.s. Sicilia, from Bombay, is expected to leave Hongkong at 10 o'clock this morning and is due to arrive in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan is expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on April 29.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia left London on Thursday, March 29 at 3 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 9.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise, with the French mail of March 23, left Saigon on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on April 27.

The M.M. s.s. Angers was due to leave Marseilles on Friday, April 20, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on May 25.

The M.M. s.s. Cordillere left Marseilles on April 6 and is due in Shanghai on May 11.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala left Yokohama on Friday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday. The vessel will sail for London on Saturday, April 28.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta left London at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon April 13, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about May 23.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and ports at 10.30 a.m. on Friday, April 27, and passengers are requested to embark at the wharf after 8 o'clock. Trunks should be delivered to the Company's office before Thursday noon.

The S.E. s.s. Sumatra, from Gothenburg for Shanghai, left Hamburg on April 6 and is due here on May 19.

The S.E. s.s. Ceylon, from Gothenburg for Shanghai, left Suez on March 23 and is due in Shanghai on May 8.

The N.D.L. s.s. Schlesien left Antwerp on April 14 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about the end of May.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenamoy, outbound from London, left Singapore on Wednesday, April 18 and is due in Shanghai on April 27.

The P. & O. s.s. Nyanza, from London on March 15 with mail, is expected to leave Hongkong next Tuesday at noon, and is due to arrive in Shanghai about April 27.

The P. & O. s.s. Devanha is due to leave London next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on June 6.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru left Shanghai yesterday afternoon and is due to arrive in Marseilles on May 26.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. M.S. Dollar was due to leave San Francisco for the Orient yesterday.

The Dollar s.s. Virginia Dollar was due to leave New York for the Orient yesterday.

The Dollar s.s. Stuart Dollar is due to leave Vancouver for the Orient on April 28.

The Ard. O. Line s.s. Scottsburg left Singapore for Marseilles on April 7.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison was due to leave Seattle on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on May 7.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on May 4.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on May 9.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant which sailed from Seattle on April 8, was due at Yokohama on Friday and in Shanghai on April 25.

The China Mail s.s. Nanking was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu and Japan ports on May 14.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln, from San Francisco on April 5, was due at Yokohama from Honolulu on Friday and is expected in Shanghai on April 25.

The S. & B. s.s. West Faralon is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles next Thursday, and will sail for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on Friday.

The China Mail was to leave Woosung last night and is due to arrive in San Francisco via Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu on May 13.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia was to sail from Woosung late last night and is due to arrive in Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama on May 7.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangshun from Hankow: Miss Mannett, Rev. Santersm Rev. Perraro.

Per C.N. s.s. Taiung from Hankow: Mr. W. H. Howe.

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia from Hongkong: Mrs. Au Ben, Mr. Bai Fung-ting, Mr. C. Barhm, Mrs. R. Clarke, eMssrs. J. S. Cooper, C. N. Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Chun Bing-him, Misses K. Chun, S. T. and C. Chun, Mr. Chun Kiang, Mrs. Cheung Cheng Chee, Masters Lo, Messrs. S. H. Dutton, J. E. Hargreaves, R. F. S. Hedgeland, Mrs. E. B. C. Hornell, Mr. Kam Lam Ho, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. J[illegible]es, Messrs. R. S. Kwok, T. C. Kwan, Liang Yuk-wing, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Lowe, Mr. J. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Lo Lin-yeuk, Mrs. Lo Wong Shee, Mrs. Lo Iu Shee, Mrs. Lo Au Shee, Mrs. Lo Kwok Shee, Mrs. Lo Tseung Shee, Mrs. Loo, the two Misses Lo, Miss M. Mukle, Mr. D. M. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Mutton, Mr. D. S. Powalla, Mrs. J. H. Huutonyee, Misses T. and F. Ruutonyee, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Roxburgh, Messrs. H. V. Stokely, Sum Yat-chuen, F. R. Tegengrenm, W. Wagstaff, Miss G. Watson, Mr. Yip Yung-pak, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Yang, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bradner, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Vandervoort, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vandervoort, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Williams, Miss M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barrachough Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. and Miss E. O. Bolshan, Mr. A. Curtoit, Count and Countess E. De Gainerous, Messrs. R. Favaul, J. C. Hubregs, R. Harler, Miss M. McKechnie, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. tse, Capt. S. W. Johnson, Mr. C. A. W. Wile, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Watkins, Mrs. G. E. Wills, Mrs. F. Strong, Mrs. E. C. and Master E. H. Bradley, Mrs. A. F. Deebel, Mr. M. L. Lopez, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. and Master L. B. McKee, Mrs. N. Sylocster, Mr. J. Danmar, Miss N. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Harris, Miss E. F. Neville; Through for Vancouver: Misses P. Lim, C. L. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Oliver, Miss M. G. and Master J. E. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs E. Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, Messrs. E. W. B[illegible]ndes, E. F. Bell,, Comdr. and Mrs. C. Cantlie, Messrs. E. Chapman, A. P. Cranna, C. V. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. C. Davies, Miss A W. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Eustace, Mr. and Mrs. P. Francois, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gutham, Messrs. A. H. Harris, C. Little, Capt. G. B. Mathewman, Mrs. M. and Miss M. Mackintosh, Messrs. H. G McNeary, G. Marseille, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Parr, Master P. Parr, Messrs. H. S. Paterson, W. E. Roberts, Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Ms. E. S. and Miss C. S. Vanderbuilt Mr. A. D. Banker, Mr. J. S. Boyer, Mr. P. Caparols, Mr. and Mrs. E. Elmer, Mr. O. J. Goebel, Mr. and Mrs. F. Magrath, Mrs. H. Miller, Messrs. G. D. Salvo, P. Siracusa, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Townsend, Messrs. R. C. Whiting, N. Bode, G. W. Brubaer, B. J. Green, Miesses E. Curtis, H. Good, Messrs. A. S. Hopkuis, L. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Kelly and family, Miss S. Mauxville, Mr. J. A. Pode, Mrs. J. Rosenzweig, Mr. M. B. Runkle, Miss L. M. Ward, Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Wright, Master P. Wright, Mrs. L. Wilson; for Yokohama: Messrs. E. Lopez, J. P. Bourne, Mrs. R. L. Corcoran and family, Miss I. C. Tait; for Kobe: Messrs W. J. Hoos, S. Kasuya, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Vogelson, Misses K. E. and M. A. Vogelson, Mr. W. E. Adam, Misses C. and N. Grant, Mrs. E. Grant, Mrs. E. Grant, Mr. J. Lawrie, Mrs. E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Whitney.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. Savage.

Per C.M. s.s. Feiching from Wenchow: Mr. Kristoffocer.

Per C.N. s.s. Soochow from Tsingtao: Mr. Komich.

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E/Canada	June 4	June 18	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Russia	June 16	July 2	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Australia	July 2	July 18	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Asia	July 14	July 30	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 7

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TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF ASIA ..... May 4

EMPRESS OF CANADA ..... May 18

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..... June 1

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT,

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	Apr. 28
S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	May 12
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	May 26
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	June 9
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	June 23

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA.

S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN	Apr. 27
S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT	May 11
S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	May 25
S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE	June 8
S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON	June 22

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST FARALON" April 26

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands and Singapore:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST FARALON" April 27

For Los Angeles And San Francisco Direct:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "ELKRIDGE" May 4

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SHANGHAI OFFICE H. E. CASE AGENT, No. 16 Jinkee Road, TEL: C. 5017.

TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Shanghai to Europe £120, £112, £98, £80

Through Connection along the Pathway of the Sun

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki	May 1
Tenyo Maru, via Nagasaki	May 28
Korea Maru via Nagasaki	June 8
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	June 21

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Tenyo Maru, direct	May 9
Korea Maru	May 28
Shinyo Maru	June 3

Frequent sailings thereafter.

Representatives of American Railroads meet our steamers in San Francisco Bay and exchange Rail orders, make sleeping car reservations, transfer baggage, etc.

Numerous trans-continental trains leave daily for New York and all Eastern points.

Phones Central 3229 and 3230

S. Kinno, Acting Manager

71 Szechuen Road.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
*Rokko Maru ..... Apr. 24
Shanghai Maru ..... Apr. 26
Yamashiro Maru ..... Apr. 25
Nagasaki Maru ..... Apr. 27
Kumano Maru ..... Apr. 28
Takeshima Maru ..... Apr. 30

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA
*Taketoyo Maru ..... Apr. 24

FOR HONGKONG
Iyo Maru ..... May 12

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Iyo Maru ..... May 24

FOR EUROPE
Kitano Maru ..... May 19
*Toyohashi Maru ..... May 4
*Tajima Maru ..... May 5
Hakozaki Maru ..... May 5

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Aki Maru ..... May 16

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.
Kawachi Maru End of May

*For Cargo

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

'Phone: North 1155.
Private Nos. Passenger Dept. 7. 9. 10
Local Freight Dept. 11. 12. 13
Ocean " " 14. 15. 16

Tel. Add: "YUSEN SHANGHAI"

M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
PAUL LECAT			24th April
ANDRE LEBON			12th May
AMBOIS	23rd March	29th April	26th May
CORDILLERE	6th April	13th May	9th June
ANGERS	20th April	27th May	23rd June
CHILI	4th May	10th June	7th July

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st Class				2nd Class			
MARSEILLES	A. £. 120	B. £ 110	A. £. 86	B. £. 80
LONDON	A. £. 126	B. £ 116	A. £. 90	B. £. 84

Through tickets to PARIS and leading towns of Europe
Reservations made in the trains—All facilities for landing and reforwarding of baggage at Marseilles.
LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)
MEINAM expected Shanghai April 29.
Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice
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Offices: 9 French Bund
CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

North and South China Line

NORTH CHINA LINE — SOUTH CHINA LINE

For Portland via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... April 29

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST NOMENTUM" ..... Apr. 25
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... April 27
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... May 5

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... April 30
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... May 11

For Portland, via Japan Ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to
C. L. Seitz, Attorney — L. R. Schinazi, Freight Agent

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

(Operating United States Government Ships.)

The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Tel. C. 1484. 1485. 1486.
No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. (4th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp.
S.S. "AMAZON MARU" ..... May 6

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAVRE MARU" ..... May 7

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Dairen, Japan Ports, Victoria, and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..(Direct to Kobe) ..April 23
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ....(Via Dairen) .... May 4
(Passenger can be accommodated).

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... May 4

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "DAISHIN MARU" ..... April 27

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Poochow.
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... April 20
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... April 30

FOR JAPAN VIA DAIREN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Shipping Office, 3 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4284
Wharf Office, 26 Yangtszepoo Road....Phone East 208 and 213.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

Meteorological Reports

April 22, 1923. SICCAWEI

	April 8.		April 9.	
Sun rises today at 5.39	30.13	30.17	30.07	30.03
Sun sets today at 18.23	†0.35	†0.39	†0.19	-0.07
(inches)	†0.25	†0.07	-0.06	-0.14
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs. at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	12.4	8.7	12.4	26.1
Wind—direction	60°1	45°2	43°7	58°6
Wind—miles per hour	44	74	91	55
Temperature (Fahr.)	1	0	3	1
Humidity %	—	—	—	—
Nebulosity (0 to 10)				
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)				

April 8 — 24 hrs. Previous average

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT	March 1922	Variation	same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	30.07	†0.21	30.06
Temperature (Fahr.) (Min. 53°4) (Max. 64°2)	58°8	-3°4	53°8
Rainfall (inches)	7.91	0.03	8.71

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	KARMALA	April 28
	KASHGAR	May 12
	NYANZA	May 26
	SARDINIA	June 9
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	April 30
	SOUDAN	May 23
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TAKADA	April 21
	TORILLA	May 13
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ST. ALBANS	May 6
	EASTERN	June 2
	ARAFURA	July 7

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.
General: Central 169
Telephones: Passage: Central 2610
Freight: Central 2069

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DOLLAR LINE

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FOR SAN PEDRO, SAN FRANCISCO and VANCOUVER

S.S. GRACE DOLLAR"	May 15
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR"	June
S.S. "STUART DOLLAR"	July

FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA SINGAPORE, and SUEZ CANAL

S.S. "DIANA DOLLAR"	April 25
S.S. "M. S. DOLLAR"	last half May
S.S. "VIRGINIA DOLLAR"	last half June

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ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.
3 Canton Road. Telephone Central Nos. 4373 4373 and 4374

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Apr. 23	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arizona Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 21	—	New York	Teketoyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 25	—	New York via Suez	Diana Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr. 28	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 28	—	Vancouver	Can. Highlander	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 29	—	Portland, Ore.	W. Nomentum	Am. Lumber Co
Apr. 30	—	Portland, Ore.	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co
Apr. 30	—	New York via Sue	Atreus	Br. B. & S.
May 1	—	San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
May 1	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 4	—	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 4	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 4	—	New York, Boston	Coaxet	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 4	—	Los Angeles, etc.	Elkridge	Am S. & B.
May 5	—	Seattle	Kuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 7	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
May 10	—	New York via Suez	Eurylochus	Br. B. & S
May 11	—	Portland, Ore.	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
May 12	—	San Francisco	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 13	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 15	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
May 19	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S
May. 20	—	New York via Suez	C. of Birmingha	Br. J. M. & Co
May 24	—	Seattle	Iyo Mara	Jan. N. Y. K.
May 25	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 26	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
May 28	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
May 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 30	—	New York via Suez	Oanfa	Br. B. & S
June 2	—	New York, Boston	Stanley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 6	—	Seattle	†P McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 8	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 9	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
June 18	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 21	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
June 23	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. C

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 23	—	Kobe	Wakasa M.	Jan. N. Y. K.
Apr. 24	—	Nagoya, Yhama	Rokko Maru	Jap. N Y K.
Apr. 24	—	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 25	—	Moji, Pobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 27	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr 28	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K
Apr. 30	—	Nagoya, Yokohama	Takashima M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Apr. 22	—	Hamburg, etc.	Havenstein	Ger. H. Stinnes
Apr. 23	—	Rotterdam	Banka	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Apr. 24	—	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Poona	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 26	7.00*	Singapore	Kiungchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 27	—	Singapore, etc.	W. Faralon	Am. S. & B.
Apr. 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Teucer	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 27	10.30*	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. 28	—	Bombay	†Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Apr. 28	—	London	†Karmala	Br. M.M. & Co
May 1	—	Hamburg	Werra	Ger. Mel. & Co
May 2	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Menior	Br. B. & S.
May 4	—	Hamburg, etc.	Toyohashi M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tajima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 5	—	London, etc.	Hakozaki M	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 6	—	Hamburg, etc.	Amazon Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
May 9	—	Hamburg, etc.	Perseus	Br. B. & S.
May 10	—	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Florence	Br. J. M. & Co
May 12	—	Marseilles	†Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 13	—	London	†Kashgar	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 15	—	Rotterdam, ports	Glenogle	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Moriones	Br. B. & S
May 16	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Glaucus	Br. B. & S
May 19	—	Rotterdam	Ostkark	Dut. H. C. T. Co
May 19	—	London	Kitano M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
May 22	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenariffe	Br. G.L.E.A.
May 23	—	Hamburg, etc.	Neleus	Br. B & S
May 26	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M. M. Cie
May 26	—	London, etc.	†Nyanza	Br. M. M. & Co
May 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Elpenor	Br. B. & S.
May 30	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Automedon	Br. B. & S.
June 6	—	Antwerp, etc.	Eumaeus	Br. B. & S.
June 9	—	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M. M. Cie
June 9	—	London	†Sardinia	Br. M.M. & Co
June 13	—	Hamburg, etc.	Adrastus	Br. B. & S.
June 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Phemius	Br. B. & S.
June 20	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Teiresias	Br. B. & S
June 23	—	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M. M. Cie
June 27	—	Hamburg, etc.	Machaon	Br. B. & S.
June 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
July 7	—	Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

May 5	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.
May 16	—	Melbourne, etc.	Aki Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
June 2	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 7	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 22	—	Foochow	Hainchi	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 22	3.00	A. H'kong, C'ton	Luchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 23	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 24	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	5.30	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	—	Wenchow	Feiching	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	D.L.	S. H'kong C'ton	Kanchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	Diana Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Apr. 26	7.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 26	7.00*	Amoy, Swatow	Kiungchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 27	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Apr. 27	—	Hongkong Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Apr. 28	10.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Shantung	Br. B & S
Apr. 29	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Monemtum	Nor. Lumber Co.
Apr. 30	—	Hongkong, Manila	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
May 4	—	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
May 4	—	Hongkong	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
May. 9	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 9	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 11	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 11	—	Hongkong, Manila	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.
May 12	—	Hongkong	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 15	—	Hongkong	†Nanking	Am. China Mail
May 18	—	Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
May 21	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
May 23	—	Hongkong	Korea M.	Jap. T. K. K.
May 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 22	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 22	3.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Chohei Maru	Br. B. & S
Apr. 22	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungshing	Br. J. M. & Co
Apr. 23	D.L.	Newchwang	Chanschow	Br. B & S
Apr. 24	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Apr. 24	—	Newchwang	Toohan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	5.30	Antung, N'chwang	Kashing	Br. B. & S
Apr. 24	D.L.	Antung	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co
Apr. 24	5.30	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Chenktu	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 25	D.L.	Chefoo, N'chwang	Nanchang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 25	D.L.	Tsingtao	Tingsang	Br. J. M. & Co
Apr. 26	D.L.	Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S
Apr. 26	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co
Apr. 28	7.00*	Tsingtao, Dairen	Seikio Maru	Jap. N Y K
Apr. 27	—	Dairen	Daishin Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Apr. 28	10.00*	Tsingtao	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S
Apr. 28	10.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 29	10.00*	Antung, N'chwang	Chusan	Br. B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 22	M.N.	Pukow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Klangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 24	D.L.	Chungking, etc.	Wanhsien	Br. B & S
Apr. 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Changon	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B & S
Apr. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT * A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	5 p.m.	Arizona Maru	Seattle	
Apr. 28	2 p.m.	P. Wilson	S. Francisco	May 17

TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Apr. 27	8 a.m.	P. Lecat	Marseilles	June 2
Apr. 28	7.30 a.m.	Karmala	Marseilles	June 2

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE CLOSING	STEAMER
Tsingtao and Dairy	Today 1.30 p.m.	Chohei M.
Vladivostok & Siberia	Apr. 23 5 p.m.	via Train
Antung	Apr. 23 9 p.m.	Wosang
Chefoo and Tientsin	Apr. 23 9 p.m.	Hainming
Antung	Apr. 24 4 p.m.	Kashing
Chefoo and Tientsin	Apr. 24 9 p.m.	Nanchang
Tsingtao	Apr. 24 9 p.m.	Tingsang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Apr. 24 4 p.m.	Chengtu
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Apr. 25 9 p.m.	Waishing
Tientsin	Apr. 25 9 p.m.	Fengtien
Tsingtao	Apr. 28 8.30 a.m.	Sinkiang
W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Apr. 28 8.30 a.m.	Shuntien
Antung	Apr. 29 8.30 a.m.	Chusan

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE CLOSING	STEAMER
Amoy	Today 1.30 p.m.	Luchow
Wenchow	Apr. 23 9 p.m.	Feiching
Swatow	Apr. 23 9 p.m.	Kanchow
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 23 noon	Glenade
Hongkong & Canton	Apr. 23 3 p.m.	C. of Poona
Swatow	Apr. 24 9 p.m.	Esang
Amoy and Swatow	Apr. 25 9 p.m.	Kiungchow
Amoy	Apr. 25 9 p.m.	Shiyang

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE CLOSING	STEAMER
River ports	Today 9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Today 4 p.m.	Wakasa Maru
Japan ports	Apr. 23 7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
River ports	Apr. 23 9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	Apr. 24 7 p.m.	Yamashiro M.
Germany, Ports	Apr. 28 5 p.m.	Havenstein

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1923

(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides, they are equal at noon and midnight).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
3h. 32m.	7ft. 8in.	3h. 55m.	4ft. 6in.

High Water at Pungshan Lightship
(The morning tides are higher than the evening tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H.	A.M. M.	P.M. H.	P.M. M.
2	32	2	54

Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
9.41 a.m.	11.39 p.m.	5h. 28m.	6h. 30m.	4h. 42m.	7h. 15m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
April 30.00 in.
762.0 mm.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Korea Maru ..... Mar. 28
President Cleveland ..... Apr. 1
Shinyo Maru ..... Apr. 7
President Pierce ..... Apr. 14
Siberia Maru ..... Apr. 18
Nile ..... Apr. 21

FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Asia .... Mar. 24
Canadian Prospector .. Mar. 29
Philoctetes ..... Apr. 3
Canadian Winner .... Apr. 8
Empress of Canada .. Apr. 9
Empress of Russia .. Apr. 21

FOR BRITISH COLOMBIA
Bratsburg ..... Apr. 10

FOR SEATTLE
Shidzuoka Maru .... Mar. 22
Alabama Maru ..... Mar. 22
President Madison .. Mar. 26
Wheatland Monata .. Mar. 29
President McKinley .. Apr. 7
Arabia Maru ..... Apr. 13
Horaisan Maru ..... Apr. 17
President Jackson .... Apr. 19

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.
West Cayote ..... Apr. 8
West Kader ..... Apr. 8
West Jessup ..... Apr. 14

FOR NEW YORK
City of Lincoln ..... Mar. 21
Esther Dollar ..... Mar. 23
Slavic Prince ..... Mar. 28
Heffron ..... Apr. 5
Havana Maru ..... Apr. 4
Victorious ..... Apr. 5
Coaxet ..... Apr. 6
Munster Castle ..... Apr. 10
Archer ..... Apr. 11
Samaria ..... Apr. 11

FOR UNITED KINGDOM
Suwa Maru ..... Mar. 24
Antilochus ..... Mar. 30
Eurybates ..... Mar. 30
Lyons Maru ..... Mar. 31
Dongola ..... Mar. 31
Pyrrhus ..... April 1
Antilochus ..... Apr. 2
Polyphemus ..... Apr. 3
Deucalion ..... Apr. 6
Fushimi Maru ..... Apr. 7
Lycaon ..... Apr. 14
Nankin ..... Apr. 14
Doricstar ..... Apr. 15
Demodocus ..... Apr. 19
Aeneanor ..... Apr. 19
Mishima Maru ..... Apr. 21

FOR HAMBURG
Paris Maru ..... Apr. 3
Carl Legien ..... Apr. 5
Pembrokeshire ..... Apr. 7
Pfalz ..... Apr. 12
Rhineland ..... Apr. 18

FOR COPENHAGEN
Afrika ..... Mar. 31

FOR MARSEILLES
City of Smila ..... Mar. 24
Porthos ..... Mar. 30
Armand Behic ..... Apr. 14

FOR TRIESTE
Trieste ..... Mar. 30

FOR INDIA
Soudan ..... Mar. 30

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTIONS

MIDDLE SALESROOM
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1923, COMMENCING AT 10 A.M.
Comprising:

Kodak camera with leather case, Travelling cases, Satin embroidered cushion covers, Satin embroidered table cloth, Brown leather suit case, Trouser press, Golf clubs with bag, Carpet, Trunks, Large steamer trunk, Arm chairs, Old motor car tyres, Coffee boiler, Corner seat, Fire grate, Stair carpet, Private rickshaw with lamps, Child's perambulator, Cloth covered sofa, White painted mirror back dressing table, Heating stove, Pictures, Child's push cart, Croquet set, Double and single bedstead with mattress, Electric table fan, Alarm clock, Gramophone records, Gas stove, Wicker child's cot with mattress, Round table, Books, Kitchen utensils, Rattan ware, wicker table with stand, SILVER INLAID VASES WITH CASE, Porcelain ware, and sundries etc., etc.

also

A Large assortment of Gent's and Lady's clothing, Boots, and Shoes, etc., etc.

At No. 3 THORBURN ROAD
On Wednesday, April 25th at 10 a.m.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:

Hall.—Mirror back hat and umbrella stand, Matting etc.
Drawing Room.—Skin Rugs, Rattan bookshelf, Arm Chairs, Table, curtains, Books etc.
Dining Room.—Carpet, Sideboard, Side table, Extension dining table, Chairs, Sofa, E. P., Crockery and Glass ware, Table cloth etc.
Bedrooms.—Double and Single Bedsteads, Mirror door Wardrobes, mirror back dressing tables, Washstands, Small desks, bentwood chairs, tables, table lamps, oil stove, camp bed, curtains, bed, bed linen, Stove, Water boiler etc.
Kitchen.—Cooking stove, Ice chest, filter, cupboards, tables, etc. Electric fittings throughout.
On view Tuesday, April 24th

IN FRONT SALESROOM
On Wednesday, April 25th, 1923, at 10 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:

1 Suit White enamelled Bedroom Furniture, 1 Suite Oak Bedroom Furniture, Imitation leather couch and arm chairs, Teakwood bevel-edged mirror Wardrobe, Teak marble top washstand, Dressing table, Commode, White enamelled iron twin bedstead with spring and other mattress, white enamel wooden bedstead, Gramophone record cabinet stand, Large glass show cases, Hall coat rack, Bookcase, Mirror back sideboard, China Closet, heating stove, chandelier, Teak overmantel, Gramophone, Folding go-cart, Remington and Smith Premier Typewriters, Bicycles, Cameras, Chinese Curios, Porcelain Basins, Red Tientsin Carpet and Rug, Tennis rackets, One Velvet Pile Carpet, armchairs, Drawn work table linen, Cloisonne ware, Books, Glassware, Crockery, E. P. Ware, etc.

also

1 Large Wall Clock, 1 Royal Typewriter, New Portable Gramophones, New Bedsheets and Pillow Cases, Ladies' and Men's Waltham Gold, Gold Filled, Silver and Nickel watches, 2 mother of pearl Shell Opera Glasses, 1 Hansa 3.5 x 16 Binocular.

CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday, 25th April,
Commencing at 2:30 p.m.
Will sell in our Cargo Salesroom the following:

4 new ¼ H.P. Alternating Current Motors, 2 cases Candlesticks, 30 Electric flat irons, 45 dozen American turnscrews, 5 dozen Screw Spanners, 1 case Iron buckles, 10 large Iron Drums, 25 cases Sceptre Soap, 3 cases Oriental washing soap, 2 cases Marble soap, 1 case Diamond soap, 20 boxes Typewriter ribbons, 24 bags Antimony Ore, 1 case Rubber sole, 2 drums Soda Ash, 1 barrel packing, 100 cases Evaporated Cream, 200 cases German Beer, 99 bottles Salad Oil, 80 tins Herring, 1 box Chocolate, 114 lbs. Gruyere Cheese, 5 tins Boiled Rabbits, 34 tins Sausages, 106 tins Egyptian Cigarettes.

also

New German Money Boxes, 1 Scale, 1 Old Motor Boat Engine.

FAVOURED WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM CAPT. H. PETERSEN
will sell by Public Auction within the premises
On Friday, 27th April, 1923, commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2:30 p.m.
the whole of the
SUPERIOR AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
COMPRISING:—

HALL. Linoleum, Teak mirror back hat stand, Rattan settee, pictures, etc., etc., etc.
DRAWING ROOM. Green Axminster Carpet 16 x 13, Brass fender, fire brasses, mantel mirror with picture, Cut glass vases, French porcelain vases, Pictures, Teak Green Velvet covered Drawing Room Suite, Teak centre table, Bamboo palms, Blackwood Curio Cabinet, Green Plush curtains Lace Curtains, Cushions, Sluyt work table, Teak Card table, Music stand, Brass curtain poles, Cosy corner, etc., etc., etc.
DINING TABLE. Axminster Carpet 14½ x 17½, Fire brasses, Coal scuttle, Teak Mantel mirror, Iron Mantel Clock, Brass ornaments, Carved Solid Teak mirror back Sideboard, Cellerette, Extension dining table, Leather covered dining chairs, MIRROR BACK SILVER WARE CABINET WITH PLATE GLASS SHELVES and Screen to match, Red Lacquered table, Blue and white porcelain garden seats, Teak side table, Brass Samovar, Muslin Curtains, Plush covered arm chairs, Brass lamp shade, Danish Cut glass table set, E. P. ware, Crockery and Glass ware, etc., etc., etc.
STAIRS and LANDING. Fine Axminster Carpet, Linoleum, Teak Linen Cupboard, Tables, etc.
STUDY. Teak Writing desk, Roll top desk, Oak Oblong table Teak card table, Oakstained Bookcase, Books, Teak carved smoking cabinet, Plush covered arm chairs, Couch Curtains, Clock, Brass wall plate, Velvet pile carpet, etc., etc., etc.
Contents of 2 Bedrooms, 2 Brass mounted white enamelled Double Bedsteads, White Polished Teak inlaid Bedroom Suite by Tao Chong and Co, Mirror back wall cabinet, Japanese embroidered fire screen, Toilet crockery, Lace curtains, Sofa, Mantel Picture, Serge curtains, Teak white enamelled mirror door wardrobe, mirror back dressing table, Octagon table, curtain stretcher, Vases, plush table cover, etc., etc., etc.
Pantry and Kitchen. Ice Chest, Meat safe, Cupboard, Dresser, Tile top Table, Cooking stove, Cooking utensils, etc., etc., etc.

also

1 Fine tone Iron framed Piano by E. Krauss Stuttgart.
1 German Tile Stove, 1 Salamandre Stove.
2 16" G. E. Oscillating table fans.
1 Copenhagen Chimes Clock, Very fine Cut glass ware.
On View on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday.

FORWARD AUCTIONS
Friday, April 27th. House Auction—No. 54 Range Road.
Saturday, April 28. Stamp Auction—Upper salesroom.
Monday, April 30. House Auction—No. 43 Peking Road.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.

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Auctioneers, Appraisers, Real Estate and General Brokers.
Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
40-42 Rue du Consulat
Telephone C 1510
On Monday, 23rd April, 1923
Commencing at 10.00 a.m. and Continuing at 2.30 p.m.
A Rare Collection of Ancient Chinese Curios
From Tang, Soong, Yung, Ming, Kanghi, Yun Ching, Chen Lung, Dynasties.
Comprising:

Porcelain, Brass Bronze, Vases, Josses, Incense Burner, Jars, Plates, Figures, Fish Kong, Crystal, Agate, Jade, and Ivory Ornaments, Old Chinese Scrolls, Black wood Table Screen, Gilt Lacquered Cupboard, Chairs, Stools, Tables, Hearth Stools, and Bed, Cloisonne Ware, Carved-wood Figures, Silk Embroideries, Curio Cabinet, Long Table, etc., etc.

also

1 Large Fancy M. O. P. Inlaid Screen in Blackwood Frame Annamite Art (Rare Masterpiece).
1 4-fold High Screen with 5-coloured Porcelain Inlaid Panels.

and

1 lot of Jewellry.
On view on Thursday & Friday April 10th and 20th, 1923
Catalogue will be ready on Tuesday.

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Having been favoured with instructions from
The Concerned
will sell by Public Auction
At No. 7 Wayside Road
on
Wednesday, the 25th April, At 10 a.m.
Excellent household furniture and effects.
Comprising:

Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bedrooms, Pantry and Kitchen requisites.

Hall carpets, hat and umbrella stand, Japanese arms, curtains, tapestry covered drawing room suite, overmantle, coal scuttle, fire brass, mirror, back sideboard, cellarette, extension dining table and chairs, E. P., and crockery ware, tapestry carpet, red plush covered cosy corner, rattan chairs, teakwood bevel-edged mirror back bedroom furniture, large 3-door mirror door wardrobe, double iron door wardrobe, double iron and wooden bedsteads, chenille curtain, pictures, photogravure, and a fine collection of ancient Chinese bronze and porcelain curios, etc., etc.

also

One Japanese Warrior uniform.
One 12-bore sporting gun.

On view Tuesday

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Ford Hire Service

Noel, Murray & Co.,

LIMITED
Having been favoured with instructions from
W. Funder, Esq.,
Will sell by Public Auction at his residence
No. 7 Medhurst Road
on
Tuesday, the 24th April, 1923, At 10 a.m.
The whole of the
Very Superior and Almost New
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Mostly imported and made by first-class local makers
Comprising:

Hall.—Coir Door Mats, Green Felting, Blackwood Side Table and Half Chairs, Hat and Umbrella Stand, Screen, Pictures, Brass Rods and Cloth Runners.
Drawing Room in Mahogany-Stained Teak.—Solid Bookcases and Writing Desk, Copper Mounted Cabinet, Oval Mirror, Engravings, Heavy Tapestry Curtains, Teakwood Easy Chairs Upholstered in Tapestry, Sofa and Arm Chairs Covered with Blue Silk, Mahogany Easy Chairs and Rocker, Floor Lamp and Silk Shade, Tables, Curios and Ornaments and Black-painted Superior Rattan Furniture.
Dining Room.—Brass Coal Box, Brass Fire Guards and Fire Brasses, Wall Clock with Chimes, Couch, Mahogany-stained Dining Room Suite with Silverware Cabinet to match, Large Pictures, also Porcelain Dinner and Tea Sets, Very Fine Glassware, Tile Lined Ice Chest, Ice Cream Freezer, Large Meat Safes, Utensils, etc.
Two Bedrooms.—Green Curtains and Felting, Mahogany-stained Teakwood Large Bedroom Suite (By Weeks), Writing Desk, Sofa, Very Superior Heavy Twin Brass Bedsteads with Hair Mattresses, also New Rattan Furniture, Large Teakwood Carved Wardrobe and Linen Cabinet, Carpet, Sweeper, Kerosene Oil Stove, Medicine Chest, Toilet Set, etc., etc., etc.

also

1 Very Fine "Moutrie" Upright Grand Piano, Style IV. B, 7 Year Guarantee, Purchased 6 months ago.
2 Salamandre Stoves.
1 Oscillating Desk Fan (G. E.) 200 Volts.
1 Tennis Set.

On View Sunday and Monday, the 22nd and 23rd instant.
Catalogues on the Premises.

DR. DALBEY, (D.D.S.)
AMERICAN
DENTAL SURGEON
(NORTHWESTERN UNIV., TENNESSEE UNIV.)
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Opposite AMERICAN CLUB.
34 NANKING ROAD.

Passengers Departed

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi for Foochow: Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Keeney, Messrs. Sung, Cheng, Mai, H. V. Lacy.

Per C.N. s.s. Szechuen for Hongkong: Dr. C. H. Wong, Dr. Heu Chien, Messrs. S. C. Loo, J. C. Yang, C. B. Sheridan, G. Suior, M. C. Lee.

Per C.N. ss. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Mossop, Misses Green, Clark, Whitehead, Messrs. H. H. Jowett, Moran, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Moule.

Per C.N. Shengking for Hankow: Messrs. C. M. Petterson, C. H. Getts.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Chefoo: Messrs. H. L. Jones, E. Casey, J. J. Coulthaard, Mr. and Mrs. Foy, Mr. and Mrs. Gillingham; for Tientsin: Mr. E. M. Smith.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Tsingtao: Mr. S. A. McCandlass.

Per I-C. s.s. Loksang for Swatow: Mr. C. Hudson.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fowler, Mr. T. Stilley.

Per C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia for Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. F. Ayscough, Mr. E. F. Bateman, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Brian Bates, Mr. J. S. Betterton, Messrs. H. C. Cox, R. S. Clark, D. H. Cooke, R. J. Cain, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Clive, Mr. S. J. Deeks, Mr. F. B. Deacon, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. De Portes, Mr. H. B. Emerson, Miss L. T. Elliott, Messrs. R. I. Fearon, F. S. Gibbings, A. C. Holborow, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Innocent, Miss A. W. Innocent, Misses V. Leonard, E. Marshall, Mr. John S. Puttock, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Pedlor, Messrs. E. C. Preston, W. B. Pettus, James Paul, Mrs. W. R. Robertson, Miss P. B. and Master D. P. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Sassoon, Mr. Wm. Vanderbuilt, Mr. and I. R. A. W. Woonink, Mrs. K. P. Watson and infant, Messrs. A.E. Barnes, W. E. Bullen, A. E. Cooper, W. R. Constenay, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Dixon, Master Melvin Dixon, Mr. W. H. S. Fuller, Miss C. Flagler, Miss E. K. Hill, Mrs. H. Stewart Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oftedahl, Master C. Oftedahl, Miss K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Troxel, Miss C. Troxel, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Worsnip.

The Special bargains in the removal sale at

THE JADE TREE

This week are:

Peking glass at less than cost in Peking.

Canton China at cost in Canton,

The old Chinese Embroidery sale continues, with still further cuts in prices,

All goods of our own manufacture are going at 25% below cost of production.

Come early to get the choicest of the sofa pillows, lampshades, and baskets.

Every article in the store is plainly marked. LOOK FOR THE LARGE RED TICKET.

THE JADE TREE

171 Nanking Road,
At Lloyd Road Corner.

Just arrived from HOME

Baking Potato
Halibut
Silver Salmon
Black Cod
Red Chinook Salmon
Ling Cod
Red Snappers
Roe Shad
Soles
Finnon Haddie
Bloaters
Fresh Scalshipped Eastern Oysters
Swift's Premium Ham
Swift's Premium Bacon
Mazola Oil
Florida Grape Fruit
Winesap Apples
Large Oranges
Lettuce
Celery
Cauliflower
Rhubarb

C. Eddie & Co.,
'Phone N. 139-40
Broadway

Farm Strike In England Settled

(Reuter's Service)

London, April 19.—A provisional agreement has been reached in the Norfolk farm strike, which provides 25 shillings for a 50-hour week and 6d. for each extra hour up to 54 hours and is so arranged as to secure a weekly half-holiday.

EGYPT'S CONSTITUTION

(Reuter's Service)

Cairo, April 20.—The critical negotiations, which have been in progress during the past week, with regard to limitation of the sovereignty have terminated in the drafting of a democratic constitution satisfactory to both sides. The Cabinet has fully responded to Britain's objection with regard to the inclusion of the Sudan.

SPECIAL SPRING SALE
A RARE OPPORTUNITY
April 9—31st
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED
ONE PRICE LACE CO.
88 Broadway, Shanghai
Cross-stitch, Embroideries, Drawnwork, Cutwork, Handmade Laces, Lingerie, Cloisonne, Beads, Hair Nets, Ivory and Bone Carvings, Embr. Slippers, Novelties, etc.

NAVY FRIENDS ATTENTION!

If you need civilian clothes before you go to that dance

Remember that

HENRY, THE TAILOR

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READY MADE SUITS IN THE LATEST AMERICAN STYLE

Fit Guaranteed—Excellent Materials
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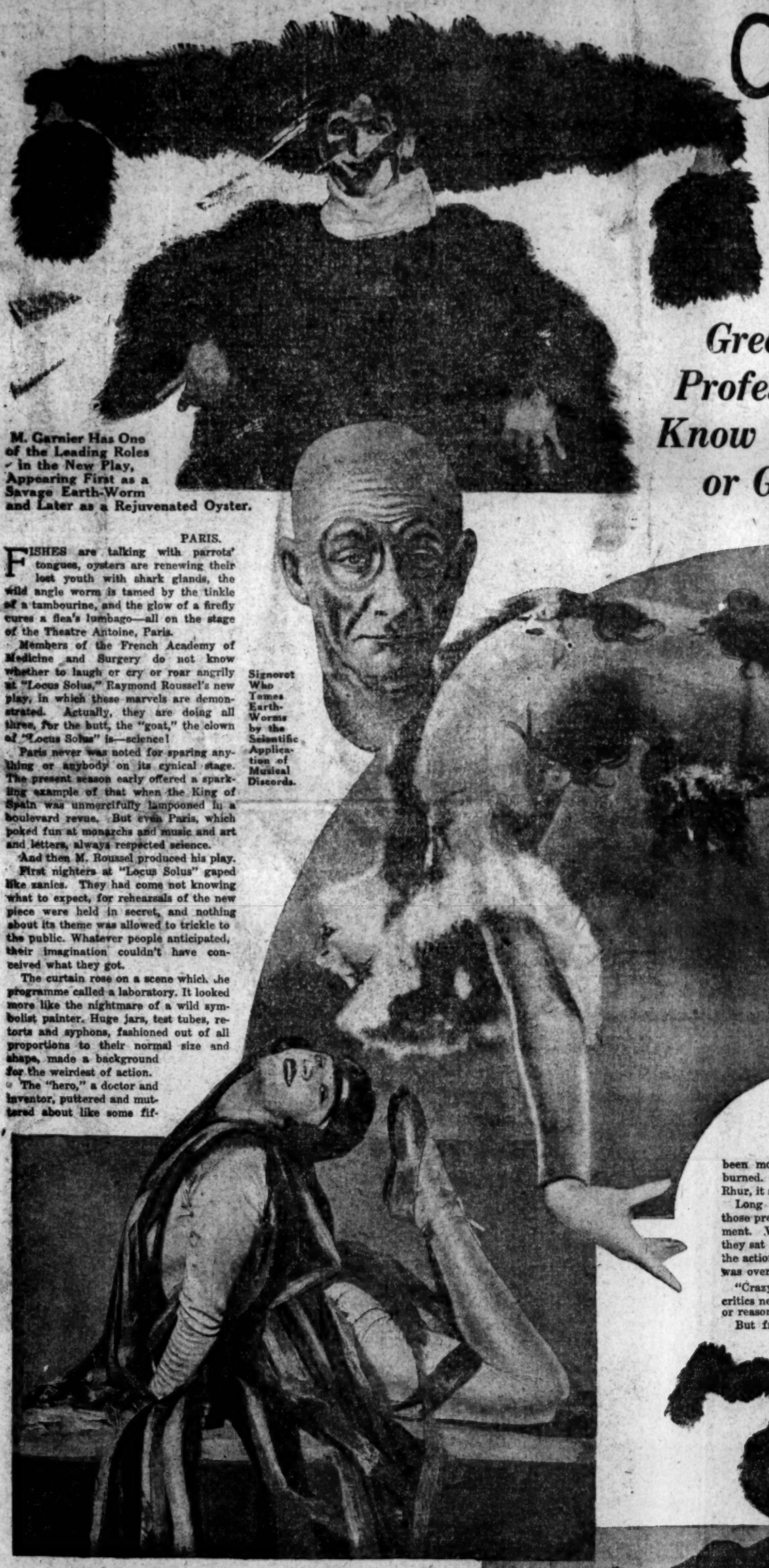
Delivered While You Wait

MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, APRIL 22, 1923



M. Garnier Has One of the Leading Roles in the New Play, Appearing First as a Savage Earth-Worm and Later as a Rejuvenated Oyster.

Signoret Who Tames Earth-Worms by the Scientific Application of Musical Discords.

Craziest Play in Paris Makes Science the Clown

Oh! What a Nightmare of Tamed Angle-Worms and Talking Fish Greeted the Dignified Professors Who Don't Know Whether to Smile or Growl About It!

The Scientists Are in Doubt Whether to Protest or Smile Indulgently at the Spectacular Laboratorical Dancing of Lysana and Her Partner.

PARIS.

FISHES are talking with parrots' tongues, oysters are renewing their lost youth with shark glands, the wild angle worm is tamed by the tinkle of a tambourine, and the glow of a firefly cures a flea's lumbago—all on the stage of the Theatre Antoine, Paris.

Members of the French Academy of Medicine and Surgery do not know whether to laugh or cry or roar angrily at "Locus Solus," Raymond Roussel's new play, in which these marvels are demonstrated. Actually, they are doing all three, for the butt, the "goat," the clown of "Locus Solus" is—science!

Paris never was noted for sparing anything or anybody on its cynical stage. The present season early offered a sparkling example of that when the King of Spain was unmercifully lampooned in a boulevard revue. But even Paris, which poked fun at monarchs and music and art and letters, always respected science.

And then M. Roussel produced his play.

First nighters at "Locus Solus" gaped like zanies. They had come not knowing what to expect, for rehearsals of the new piece were held in secret, and nothing about its theme was allowed to trickle to the public. Whatever people anticipated, their imagination couldn't have conceived what they got.

The curtain rose on a scene which the programme called a laboratory. It looked more like the nightmare of a wild symbolist painter. Huge jars, test tubes, retorts and syphons, fashioned out of all proportions to their normal size and shape, made a background for the weirdest of action.

The "hero," a doctor and inventor, puttered and muttered about like some fifteenth century alchemist. An oyster waltzed in and cried. He was in love with a starfish. But he was getting old—old! Immediately a shark was summoned and a grafting operation performed. Parrots were put under the knife, and red-snappers sang like nightingales. A savage angle worm roared and ramped until he heard the Carmen tarantella.

"What in the name of all fantasy is this?" gasped the first-nighters. "Never has there been such a crazy-quilt in the history of the stage!"

The only break to the topsy-turvy action, which continued for four acts, was the ballet. And what a ballet!

The programme announced "Glory Among the Tombs." To a Chopinesque dirge a ghastly mannequin pirouetted from the wings onto a setting as dank and dark as the catacombs. She was "Glory," but her face was pale, her lips parted in an ironic grin; she exuded some horrible pale light.

And, as she danced, she scattered palm branches here and there. From the ground rose prostrate phantoms. They seized the palms. They danced, too. They flung off their shrouds. They were revealed as—skeletons!

A shudder passed over the audience. "Glory Among the Tombs!" If such a ballet had been produced in France during the war the dancers would have been mobbed and the theatre probably burned. Even now, with soldiers in the Rhur, it seemed too ultra-daring to be true.

Long before the play was over, half those present were in a maze of bewilderment. When the curtain finally dropped they sat stunned. So whirl-i-gig had been the action they didn't know "Locus Solus" was over.

"Crazy! Crazy! Crazy!" shouted the critics next morning. "There is no rhyme or reason or excuse for this bedlam!"

But from the intellectual group went up a mighty guffaw of laughter. Didn't the critics see what it was all about? Of course they did, but they were afraid to admit it.

Why, "Locus Polus" was delicious—a satire on science, a barbed dart at these dignified, august professors, savants and wonder-workers. The artists and the writers and the composers had been sneered at and scoffed at and laughed at enough; now it was their turn to chuckle at science wriggling under ridicule.

"Locus Solus!" That was simple enough—the solitary laboratory of the scientist. Didn't all these bearded professors always prowl away to some hidden chamber to dream and experiment and invent their wonders?

The romance of the oyster and the starfish?

That was really excellent whimsy, not only taking a shot at science, but at all the old boys trotting about in search of anthropoid apes to convert to their uses just as the oyster used the shark.

Fishes with parrots' tongues?

Easy again. Here the whole field of grafting, whether of apples into grapfruit or daisies into orchids, or pigs into silk purses, or cows' eyes into human beings, was the target for M. Roussel.

"Why not seaside concerts by schools of sardines?" asked Paris with gay laughter.

And so the city, delighted with this latest drollery, began to seek and find analogies in science for every one of M. Roussel's burlesques.

The taming of the wild angle-worm resurrected the memory of a certain noted scientist and explorer who went into the heart of Africa and, surrounding himself with monkeys, learned their language, he said, after soothing them first with music from a phonograph.

The firefly's lamp, that cured the rheumatism of a flea, recalled another widely heralded physician who claimed to heal any illness of the body by treating it with vari-colored lights—red for this ailment, blue for that, green for another, and so forth and so on.

The scientist of the play also cured neurasthenics by requiring them to wear the uniform of officers of the General Staff. Was this a hit at the experts who recommended wall-paper of different colors for different rooms in lunatic asylums, on the ground that red excites while blue soothes? Or was it a subtle dig at the dandies of the war office? Paris did not care. Paris was content to know that somebody was squirming.

So Paris took the crazy dialogue, the crazy cubist scenery, the crazy cubist ballet, the crazy Paul Poiret costumes in which the white ribs and spinal columns of the skeletons contrasted strongly with the black foundation of the costume—Paris took all of its "craziest play" in a spirit of mirth. No doubt, said Paris, many authentic discoveries, approved inventions and worthy professors are being burlesqued. But what of it?

Art, music and letters had to stand what those dear Americans call "kidding." So did the King of Spain. Why not science?

The Play Has Cubist Ballet Girls Who Dance Like This to Futurist Music Against a Background of Symbolist Scenery.

A Magnified Microbe Doing a Solo Dance During the Cubistic Ballet of "Locus Solus."

Afternoon Tea Gowns

AFTERNOON tea affords an appropriate reason for Milady to dress up in her sheer finery.

She may select any of a number of styles and still be in good taste for the tea hour. For the woman who looks best in the soft fabrics and fussy lines, there are tea gowns especially suited to her type. Tailored models offer their charm, too, and the simple splendor of the plain frock is not lacking.

THE hostess to-day finds tea-time provides a pretty reason why she should don her sheer frocks. They differ from the ethereal creations of the evening mode. They are less illusive, yet quite as fascinating, with their glittering beads, their soft satins and chiffons.

The large illustration shows a frock of French origin. It comes to these shores prepared for adaptation, although the original does not seem too extreme for American taste. Novelty is introduced in its saucy feather trimming, a large pom-pom at the girdle, and gracefully spraying ostrich flues trimming the skirt in rows. The neckline offers the new bandanna effect, boasting a colorful surface against the sombre background of the gown itself. With this model is worn a large satin picture hat.

Satin and georgette combine to give the new blouse effect to the tea gown shown in another illustration. The skirt takes the draped silhouette, flowing in graceful folds at one side. The blouse is bead embroidered in square design. For dinner or tea time it is equally appropriate.

Simplicity of line is given a luxurious note by the intricate embroidery that characterizes the sleeveless model. The frock is made of two strips of the embroidered material, fastened at the shoulders with narrow silk straps. A darker shade of material is inserted at the bottom of the tunic to give variety to the embroidered surface.

A subtle expression of the cross draps is the gown of crepe brocade, with its charming touch of metal embroidery at neckline and girdle. A metal cabochon is used at the center of the girdle to hold the ends of the lifted draps in place.

Neckerchiefs have begun a vogue which is invading the field of fancy clothes and gradually leaving behind the sports' apparel for which they were originally intended. The gay colors of the silk bandanna collar serve only to accent the simple splendor of the wide velvet hat showing three exquisite gardenias placed about the crown.

Says Foreign Women Usually Lose Personality In Orient

Japan, China and the Philippines are wonderful places for a foreigner to live, especially one from the United States, because the commercial interests of the average person's life in the Far East are more in the back-ground than is the case in the United States and as a result the life in this part of the world is easier and extremely appealing in many respects. However, along with this ease and comfort there comes an element of artificiality and an influence which tends to sap the individuality of a person and make him merely one of many. The average foreigner in the Orient takes up these easy ways and soon he has lost what elements of individuality he might have brought here with him.

This in brief is the impression of a foreigner's life in the Far East gained by Miss Faynetta Munro of San Francisco, better known throughout the southern American states and along the Pacific Coast as "Dixie's Daughter." Miss Munro is a society entertainer who specialises in interpreting the dialect of the negroes of the South and singing songs and playing pianodialogues which are the outcome of her own ability as a composer. She has just completed a six-months visit in the Orient, most of this time being spent in Manila as the guest of Captain and Mrs. F. H. Black of the American Army, and is now en route to San Francisco on the steamer President Cleveland says the Japan Advertiser.

"I think the average foreign women who comes to live in the Orient soon becomes one who is willing to have everything done for her and who thinks of only the gay things of life," Miss Munro declared just before the steamer sailed, in discussing the impressions which she had received of the Far East during her time here. "The average foreign woman who comes to these lands has all the necessities of life provided for her. In addition she usually has a nice home and a number of servants who not only take care of the house but prevent her from reflecting her personality into her home in the least measure. As a result I think it is usually the case that a foreign woman living here under such influences soon becomes one who is willing to drift along under the influence of the circle in which she moves and ceases to attempt to exert an individual influence and have a personality of her own."

Miss Munro is a native of Alabama and it was there that in early life she came to understand the true nature of the negro and acquired the ability to interpret their dialect and plantation songs. She is now a resident of San Francisco and during the last several years has acquired much prominence there through her recitals. In addition, she is teaching others in her line of entertainment and recently she has written several articles dealing with her interests which have appeared in American publications. Her trip to the Orient was one primarily for pleasure but while she was here she recorded her impressions of the Far East and they are to appear in a San Francisco newspaper upon her return there.

Miss Munro was in Yokohama last Thanksgiving day and gave a recital at the Grand Hotel which was well received and was distinctive because of the daintiness and refinement with which Miss Munro presented her work. She declares that she is not a vaudeville entertainer, in any sense of the word and her entertainments are more suited for private recitals. While she was in China and the Philippines she gave several private recitals and received much commendation for her work. As she is interested in entertainments of various sorts she closely observed the theatrical performances as they are given in various Oriental countries. She did most of her work along this line while she was in China.

In speaking of the theaters of China, Miss Munro declared the outstanding features to be noise, and for that reason she thinks no truly Chinese show would ever be a success in America because American audiences have been trained to more delicate music than is produced by Chinese musicians. However, she considers the Chinese actors to be most accomplished when it is considered that their training is often very superficial. She thinks they are naturally accomplished in this profession and would be a great success in foreign lands in a different type of productions.

During the time that Miss Munro was in Manila she also made a close study of the Philippine entertainers, and it is of these players that she is most hearty in her praise. She stated that Filipino dancers are the most accomplished of any she has seen in the Orient and declares they have a sense of rhythm that is unusual. She was especially enthusiastic over the Filipino children who perform difficult dances with but the slightest training, and declared they are far superior to American children in this art.

Miss Munro has had a varied career for one of her age. During the war she organized a company of society girls in the South which went to France giving entertainments in hospitals and recreation camps for the amusement of wounded soldiers. She was in Europe for almost two years and during that time she had her companions toured practically the entire area occupied by the Allied forces. Later she made a tour of England with her company, in which she made a great success.

The Rest Cure

An aid to beauty

"If she spent a day in bed every fortnight the average woman would look ten years younger than she really is," said a beauty specialist, whose name is known in every great city of the world. "To be really successful the rest must be mental as well as physical, so that the body, as well as the nerves, obtains complete relaxation."

Most busy women somewhat indignantly declare it is impossible for them to spare the time for such a rest, but no one is so hard pressed that she has not one day free occasionally. Generally this day is spent just as strenuously as the working days; some women are more indefatigable during recreation than when at work.

To obtain the best results from a day spent in bed the room should be made completely dark, although fresh air must be allowed to pass through it, and during the winter months it should be kept at a uniform temperature. Reading, or even gossiping, should be forbidden, so that the brain and nerves shall both benefit by the day's rest.

The digestive organs need, and should be given, a chance to rest during the twenty-four hours which will be spent in recuperation, and the food taken during this day in bed should be quite light and easy of digestion. Soup, bread and milk, hot milk, cocoa, and as much cold water as can be taken, but no meat or solid food should be indulged in.

When it is not possible to sleep, it is advisable to try to make the mind a blank. At first it is no easy task to banish all thought; with perseverance many women have gained control over their minds so that they can even sleep at will. Both are a matter of training.

During the day in bed a very special treatment can be given to the complexion which will work wonders, not only in clearing the skin but will smooth out lines and wrinkles. Take a piece of fine flannel, cut it in a round large enough to cover the face and cut two holes for the nostrils so that breathing may be comfortable. Soak this flannel in olive oil or oil of sweet almonds thoroughly, then place it over the face. The skin will absorb the oil in about two hours if it is in a normal state, but when the skin is dry parched and "hungry" the time will be much shorter, and in that case the flannel should be soaked again and applied once more.

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A Chat On Chippendale Furniture

A great deal of furniture which is labelled "Chippendale" can claim no connection with the famous master.

Chippendale was the first furniture designer of English extraction whose name became a synonym for good and beautiful furniture.

Taking the earlier Queen Anne chair as his models, he succeeded in investing his work with a beauty unknown before his advent, and created a heritage of masterly craftsmanship which succeeding generations have never surpassed. His works will be found to coincide with what is known as the mahogany period in England. Oak and walnut gave place to the fashionable craving for mahogany, which had been introduced into England a century before, though never appreciated hitherto. The fine, rich grain of Spanish mahogany provided Chippendale with the texture necessary for his delicate style of design, while the silky finish of the polished wood suited the type of ornament admirably.

It will be found that Chippendale furniture is distinguished by three distinct styles, representing three phases of fashion which the designer partly created or did his best to meet. His French style predominates, and is the most widely copied and abused phase of his work. To understand its original beauty, genuine antique alone will afford the real clue to the high standard of his work. Though much of his inspiration was drawn from French models, Chippendale infused into his productions a new delicacy and refinement which ultimately made them the standard for other nations to work upon.

When Chinese influences began to have their effect on various styles of decoration in England, Chippendale designed and executed large quantities of furniture in which the Oriental feeling was very marked. During the later, short-lived Gothic phase of decoration he met the popular demand with pieces showing Gothic embellishment, though it must be said that this phase was the least successful of his art and is not much admired nowadays.

Chippendale's productions today still stand unrivalled. At times eclipsed by other styles and fashions, his work will always appeal to the house-wife who looks for beauty.

The Seat Of Catarrh

The naso-pharynx is the name given to the part situated at the junction of the nose and throat. It is just behind the little soft curtain that hangs down at the back of the throat. It is an important part of the body, because it is so often the seat of catarrh. This catarrh cannot be treated by mouth washes or gargles, as they do not reach the naso-pharynx; it is too far back. The real importance of treating the naso-pharynx is sometimes overlooked. For instance, the unhealthy mucous from the back of the nose may fall down into the throat and voice-box, giving rise to hoarseness, and then the proper way to treat the hoarseness is to apply remedies to the back of the nose, and not to the throat because if you can cure the nose you can cure the hoarseness. I find a useful prescription for a nasal douche (says a physician) is the following: Bicarbonate of soda, seven grains; borax, seven grains; listerine, two teaspoonfuls; and water to one ounce. The best way to use it is to dispense with all douches and syringes and apparatus, and simply sniff the solution out of the palm of the hand. It should be used twice or three times a day.

FOR CLEANING IRONS

Saturate a cloth with water, wring partially dry, rubbing soap thoroughly on it. Place on several thicknesses of paper. Rub the iron over it several times, pressing hard, to remove starch and roughness. The result is surprising, as it makes the surface of the iron perfectly clean and smooth.

ROLLING AN UMBRELLA

The proper way to roll an umbrella is to take hold of the ends of the ribs and the stick with the same hand, and hold them tightly enough to prevent their being twisted while the covering is being twirled around with the other hand.

COOKERY RECIPES

Steamed Mutton Chops.—For two persons the following is a good way of cooking for a small meal. Dust two chops with flour, and season with a little pepper and salt. Put two little dots of margarine on each chop. Grease two plates, place the chops on one of them and cover with the other. Place over a saucepan of boiling water, and allow to steam for three-quarters of an hour. They should be very tender.

Macaroni Croquettes.—Chop two ounces of cooked macaroni in small rings; melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour, then add half a cupful of milk and stir until it boils. Now add three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, the macaroni, an egg yolk, seasoning of salt and pepper. Turn out on a plate to cool. Shape into croquettes, brush them over with beaten egg, cover with breadcrumbs. Fry in hot fat and serve hot.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Potatoes will cook more quickly if they are left to stand in hot water for about a quarter of an hour before being baked in the oven.

When making rissoles try using tapioca as a binding instead of white sauce or potato. It is suitable for both meat and vegetable rissoles. A tablespoonful should be soaked in enough water to cover it for about two hours before being used.

A tablespoonful of vinegar used in strong vinegar and to dry it well before it is used.

A good way to prevent a lamp from smoking is to soak the wick in an egg, and is considerably more economical.

Color In Table Decoration

Among the most charming of the crafts of today is that of raised floral decorations, and objects treated in this way can be applied to a very unusual, "colorful," and beautiful scheme for table decoration.

In the center of a polished table is a large flat bowl measuring 13½ inches across, made of decorated papier mache, such a bowl as may be found in practically any of the best-known large stores today. Outside it is painted black and inside it is tomato red.

On the outside is a narrow wreath of raised fruit consisting of grapes and apples and oranges with jade-green leaves; piled in the middle of the bowl is a little real fruit chosen so as to accentuate the colors in the decoration.

The lighting is given by means of two tall electric candlesticks painted black like the bowl, with a little of the decorative fruit near the top; the candle shades are of plain parchment painted tomato red.

Even the menu stands strike a note of novelty and help to complete the scheme. They are tiny gold baskets filled with plaster flowers in gay colors. They are also of papier mache painted like the center bowl, black outside and tomato red inside, and with gaily colored fruit borders.

These finger bowls and menu holders are one of the very latest fashions, and the former are found in all sorts of lovely shades, such as grey, primrose, rose red and Wedgwood blue, or just gilded and with little borders of closely packed, many-colored flowers.

Bowls are also found in all sorts of gorgeous colorings; a wonderful blue lined with black being especially effective when used with blue silk candle shades having red and yellow borders painted on them. The coloring shows up better if the bowl is mounted on a dark wood stand. Some people prefer to have a bowl sparsely decorated with gilt. A bowl of this kind placed on a runner of delphinium-blue silk edged with a very narrow stencilled Greek key patterned border in gold is most effective.

BEAUTY COLLECTION

CUTTINGS FROM BEAUTY ARTICLES. THE CREAM OF MODERN BEAUTY ADVICE.

REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blothes, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

SILVER JEWELLERY

This should be washed in warm, soapy water. It may then be polished with a very little of the best whiting and finished off with a soft leather. Maltese silver ornaments of filigree work should be brushed with a small brush and soapy water and dried and rubbed with a soft leather.

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As for the *MEN*, if Shanghai can't suit you—may we be pardoned the pun—you cannot be suited.

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We believe we fill a long felt want in opening, on the 1st of May, a shop, exclusively devoted to children's wear, for which we solicit your patronage.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, APRIL 22, 1923

Buying A Motor Car Is A Complicated Business, And Should Be Studied

All kinds of people buy cars but few are really qualified to do so. Buying a car is—or should be—a "business," a transaction comparable in importance to the buying or building of a home.

Each year an increasing number of people qualify themselves in varying degrees of efficiency to judge car values through the hard school of experience.

When a man has driven his third or fourth car (if he has profited by his experience) he begins to learn what constitutes the real satisfaction of car ownership and the things that really count when judging values in the next car he buys. He goes into that limited class who may be said to be in some degree "motor-wise."

But what of the average man? Is there no safer way, no cheaper way for him to qualify for this "Business of Buying a Car" than through this costly school of experience?

Most automobile advertising presumes the prospect has settled in his mind all the fundamental problems of fitting his car investment to his income. It presumes that he knows all about what it costs him to maintain a car, that he knows just how much he is justified in paying and exactly what he ought to get for that amount of money.

We don't believe the average man does know these things and we do not believe enough has been done to help him understand these first things he must understand before he begins to consider the superficial "style" characteristics which are more talked about but which have comparatively little to do with his real permanent satisfaction.

When a man is considering the buying of a car we believe he thinks first whether or not he is really justified in owning a car at all (if he doesn't think of this, he ought to).

Then we believe he thinks a lot of how much he can afford to pay.

If he is the average man, the sum he can afford to invest may be so limited that he wonders whether or not he can buy a really worth while car for that amount. Then he considers how he's going to tell a worth while car when he sees one. He remembers that first cost is not the last and that it is going to cost something to run his car after he gets it. How much do different kinds of cars cost to run?

It is a cinch for him to go out and find a car he likes the looks of but who is going to help him decide those other more serious questions?

* * *

Mr. Arthur Brisbane in a widely quoted editorial in the New York Evening Journal has said in part:

"To those in doubt about getting an automobile if they have the money to pay for it we should say, 'How would you advise a bird about getting a pair of wings if it didn't have any?' . . .

"With wings a bird covers many miles in a day gathering food. With an automobile a man travels many miles gathering business. Or he cuts down by three-quarters the time that separates one place from another, thereby lengthening his useful life seventy-five percent.

"To the question 'Can we Afford an automobile?' the most pertinent answer is 'Can you afford not to have it?'

"It all depends on the value of a man's time and effort. It depends also on the value to his work, peace of mind and health—an automobile contributes to both. . . .

"To continue using bow and arrow after guns were invented would be no more foolish than to neglect the development of your energy and efficiency by doing without an automobile, which is the necessary partner of every able man's effort, and the 'tie that binds' every family.

"To use your car carefully and wisely is common sense. To run it yourself, if you are able, and to understand it thoroughly yourself, is the best way.

"The one thing that is not common sense is to hobble around like a bird without wings, without an automobile, if you can possibly afford to have one. . . .

"Certain things are luxuries. The automobile for those that can have it is a plain, matter of fact, common sense necessity. . . .

"Remember that there is no such thing as a mere 'pleasure' car. Bird's wings are not 'pleasure' wings. The deer's swift feet are not 'pleasure' feet. And the fast train from one city to another, saving hours for every business man on it and thus lengthening business life, is not a 'pleasure' train."

So consideration of the justification for owning a car is greatly simplified once it is realised that the automobile you buy will have an absolute economic influence on your daily life.

Today there is one automobile approximately for each twelve people in the population of the United States.

Accurate information obtained directly from thousands of owners scattered over the entire country shows that only 10 percent of these cars are used for pleasure alone.

An editorial in no less an authoritative journal than the "Scientific American" quotes the statement that 90 percent of the above mentioned owners use their cars for business to some extent. "that 60 percent of the average car mileage and no less than 78 percent of the farmer car mileage is to be credited to business; that 34 percent of the average mileage represents the substitution of the automobile for the trolley or the railroad and the use of the car where there is no other form of transportation; and lastly and most important of all it is found that the average car owner, according to his own testimony, adds 57 percent to his output through use of the automobile, and that the farmer adds 68 percent to his efficiency."

* * *

Mr. J. George Frederick, writing in the "Review of Reviews" from an economic standpoint, also has something of interest to say to the man wondering when he is justified in owning a car. The following are merely brief extracts from his complete article:

"The automobile is part of the constructive machinery of civilisation and progress, and it is a stimulation to every phase of modern life. It is fundamentally sound because it meets a fundamental human need—transportation.

"After food, shelter and clothing man desires a means of getting about and moving things. . . . The motor car makes two minutes grow where one grew before. It eliminates distance, it is an actual producer of wealth.

"The great demand for cars has always come and will increasingly come from those who make beneficial use of the car and not from the prasaitic luxurious class."

Isn't it apparent that the answer to the question as to when a man is justified in buying a car depends in each individual case upon whether he is thinking of a car, mistakenly, as a "pleasure" car or whether he recognises in its true economic value a thing of utility that it will pay him to own if he "can possibly afford to have one?"

With the preponderance of evidence, even now, of the unquestioned soundness of the automobile as a profit paying utility, some authorities feel that it holds still greater unrealised usefulness for any owner who will take advantage of it.

In "Automotive Industries," a leading motor publication, Mr. Clyde Jennings quotes the statement:

"We are not getting out of the car one-half, not even one-fourth, of the real ability that is in it. Here is a willing slave, as wonderful as the magic of Alladin's lamp, a saver of time, annihilator of distance, a destroyer of drudgery, and here we are hesitating, still gaping at the wonder of it, hardly realising the miracle of it, and not really beginning to realise or utilise the full value of it."

While its practical value as a utility of every day application justifies the automobile, its equally practical value as a means of recreation, mental stimulation and as a builder of health and happiness for the entire family are no less important reasons why every man should own a car just as soon as he can afford it.

Innumerable medical authorities could be quoted but we are taking these few brief extracts as typical of the many. They appeared in a very complete study of the subject published in the magazine "Motor" under the title, "Health Via Motor. A Doctor's Diagnosis of the Benefits Derived from Driving a Car"

BY CAROLUS M. COBB, M.D.

"For millions of years our ancestors lived in the open and we have not as yet become accustomed to houses. . . . Physicians have long recognised this and always try to give their patients fresh air and sunshine, that is, they try to put them as nearly as possible in the surroundings in which the race developed, so it stands to reason that the automobile accomplishes this very object in so pleasing a manner that the patient gets enjoyment as well as a certain amount of exercise. . . .

"An automobile ride, a bath, a good meal, and restful sleep on a good bed, puts new life into the body, and gives a different outlook upon the world. . . .

"We hear so much of the decay of family life that it does one good to see the hundreds of cars with the whole family along that one constantly meets on holidays and Sundays. They spend their whole day either at a roadside picnic or get their dinners at hotels. Whichever way they choose they have been together for the day and have had the benefit of the fresh air, the sunshine, the green fields, and they come home tired, hungry, contented and healthier.

"More than all else the family are not marooned, for many of their friends are located near them and even if they live at what formerly were considerable distances, they still are near neighbors with an automobile." (Thirty-five percent of automobiles are sold to farmers and small town inhabitants.)

Doctor Cobb concludes with the sweeping statement:

"Whether one uses the automobile as a matter of convenience . . . . for days outings or as a camping motorist, considering the effects of the exercise, the fresh air free from germs, the change of scene, the mental rest and relaxation, and the possible effect upon the eyes, it is not too much to claim that it has done more for the health of the people than any other single invention."

If a man is justified in becoming a car owner just as soon as he can afford one how is he going to decide which car he can afford?

Mr. Theo. H. Price, editor of "Commerce and Finance" and a recognised authority on finance and economics has written:

"The truth is that a sufficiently ardent desire to possess anything inspires us to work hard enough to get it, and now that the automobile has become an essential to so many they are not going to do without it."

Which is absolutely true. And it is good that it is so.

But that ardent desire must be tempered with judgment. Especially is this so in the selection of an automobile, where it is so essential that the investment must be fashioned to the family budget if the full pleasure of car ownership is to be enjoyed.

In genuine worth while and enthusiastic satisfaction, no feature of car ownership can compare with the entire absence of financial worry, enjoyed by the man who is driving a car safely within his income.

The real pleasure of keeping a car always in the best running order, well groomed and well shod; of never feeling the necessity of limiting its use, traveling in it when and where you please, ever having with you like an invisible passenger the comfortable feeling that you have bought thriftily and within your means—

Then and only then does your car become a real investment in usefulness and happiness to the entire family.

In the early days of the automobile before its utility was recognised, when it was a "style product" every owner felt that fashion compelled him to drive the most impressive and the highest priced car he could afford.

Today as one authority has expressed it "Credit for business judgment has replaced reputation for liberal spending as a motive with buyers . . . . a shrewd business man sometimes feels he must apologise to his associates for his extravagance in buying a high priced machine when they are content with medium grades."

It is utterly impossible to lay down a set of rules that will classify every individual of a given income and tell him exactly what he is justified in investing in an automobile.

In the first place, no two people budget their incomes in exactly the same way, and many give no consideration at all to the planning of their expenditures. They are controlled entirely by circumstances and the hope of "making the two ends meet."

One individual by giving some thought to the distribution of his income with some relationship between his needs and desires, will make a given annual sum accomplish much more than another who thoughtlessly spends an equal amount of money.

That is why the same men have a totally different experience with their car investments.

One man can comfortably afford to own a car of a given class that would break another man even of equal income.

Not only because of the wide difference between the two in the management of their money but because the one may more thriftily care for his car, operate it more economically and greatly reduce his yearly cost by extending the useful life of his car, thus greatly conserving his original investment.

Another reason why accurate standards cannot be established to fit all cases is that the number of a man's immediate family and their requirements is an individual problem each man must consider for himself.

The extent to which practically all cars serve in the owners' business life must also be taken into account. With an average of 60 percent of all car mileage and 78 percent of farmer car mileage credited to business, it is obvious that many owners are justified in owning cars for the dual purpose who would not be warranted in making the investment were cars merely "pleasure" vehicles. These are phases each individual must consider for himself.

Nevertheless, economists and statisticians have accumulated valuable facts on the costs of car ownership with relation to income which, at least, can serve as a starting point from which each individual can consider the subject for himself, modifying the cold figures with judgment to fit his individual circumstances.

In the first place, a man either pays cash for his car from money he has saved or he buys on a basis that necessitates a small original investment, completing payment over a period of time while he has the use of the car.

One of the strongest tributes to the recognised economic value of the automobile is the system of sound financing plans, that have been developed by bankers enabling individuals to borrow money for the purchase of cars on terms that put this great utility within reach of even the most modest income.

Whether the purchaser pays cash or not, the total car investment he makes should be considered as extending over the entire life of the car, including all items of upkeep and giving due consideration to the resale value he has when the time comes to resell or trade in.

Many compilations to show exactly what it costs to own and operate a car of a given type and price and with a given income have been attempted and could be reprinted here. But their very limited usefulness for our present purpose becomes apparent when it is considered that no two owners drive and care for their cars alike.

All set figures are upset until each individual answers for himself, "How far will I drive in a year? Will I use my car for daily business and daily errands or mostly for longer trips? Have I a place to garage my car or will I have to pay storage? How long will I keep the car, for five years of useful life or will I trade in each year or two?"

It is useful, however, to at least know in advance what costs to expect beside the original purchase price.

These upkeep costs are almost all included under the following classification (presuming buyer drives his own car).

- First Cost
- Gasoline
- Oil
- Tires
- Repairs
- Depreciation
- Insurance
- Storage (unless owner has private garage).

A prospective car buyer can roughly estimate all of these items of cost for himself as he can control to a very great extent what most of them shall be.

Yearly gasoline and oil costs are largely measurable by the anticipated annual miles it is expected the car will be driven considered in conjunction with gasoline and oil consumption of the car in question.

Likewise, tire mileage cost can be estimated based on the size, quality and price of tires with which the car under consideration is equipped.

Owner having a private garage can eliminate storage cost entirely. If rented storage will be necessary his local conditions naturally must prevail.

If he lives in the suburbs or country, cost of both rented storage and insurance will be reduced.

Repairs vary greatly from the surprisingly small amount for the

(Continued on Page 5)

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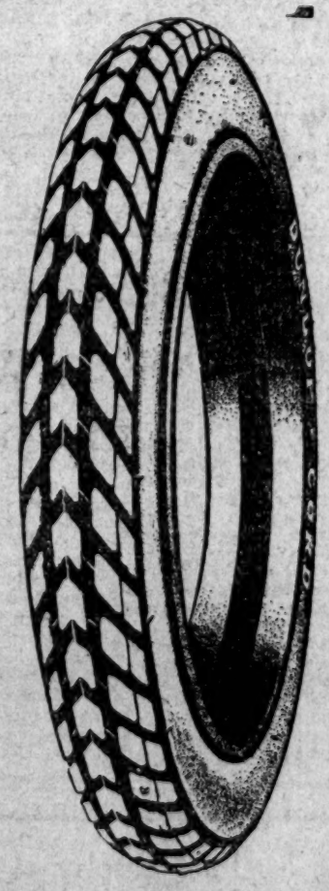
In the same way a Dunlop Cord 4-m. section is approximately the same size as 4-½ m. section fabric tyre, and so it is with all sizes of DUNLOP CORD Tyres.

It will be obvious to the Motorist that unless he obtains an oversize cord tyre he is getting considerably less value than he should do.



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23 AVENUE EDWARD VII

Cables: PNEUMATIC Cables: PNEUMATIC

Buying A Motor Car Is A Complicated Business, And Should Be Studied

(Continued from Page 4)

owner who takes the proper care of his car to the extravagant amount for the man who drives recklessly and is negligent of the few simple attentions an owner can so profitably give his car day by day.

While depreciation is inevitable, even here an owner can greatly lengthen the useful life of his car. Obviously, the more years he maintains his car in service the less depreciation he need charge off to any individual year.

The first year's depreciation should be greatest. Even though the mechanical condition the first year is best, the maker's necessary distributing and selling expenses should be immediately charged off.

One student of the subject estimates that depreciation occurs at the rate of 40 percent the first year, 10 percent the second, 15 percent for the third and fourth and 20 percent for the fifth.

Based on the comparatively small repair costs the first year this same authority estimates that this item of cost increases about 20 percent per year for the average period of car life or five years.

In this whole connection another writer (H. P. Wilkin in "Motor Life") after quoting at great length actual detailed operating cost figures from experience with a moderate priced car, has this to say:

"That a car is not really a very expensive possession . . . becomes evident when the record shows that the actual operating expense, exclusive of depreciation, is only slightly more than six cents a mile or one and one-half cents per passenger mile—very closely approximating street car travel and half the cost of railroad travel."

Even after adding depreciation Mr. Wilkin's total cost figures only amounted to "two and three-quarters cents per passenger mile."

The remarkable efficiency of the present day automobile has so greatly reduced operating and maintenance costs that the average per mile cost of motor travel is low enough to compare with most any form of transportation.

Yet it is apparent that the light weight, simply designed but finely built car has low year-in-and-year-out cost advantages that the heavy, luxurious car cannot equal even with the finest engineering effort.

One writer has said, "Upkeep which in the first enthusiasm of riding was an extravagance to be laughed at becomes a recognised burden as the automobile becomes less of a fad, and some well-to-do people have grown tired of the heavy expense necessary for the maintenance of a massive touring car, and lighter cars have been substituted."

The fine, conservative car of moderate size and weight, modest design, and simple, sturdy construction assures the low yearly cost that is essential to the buyer of moderate income.

Franklin Shipments Show Big Increase

Syracuse, N. Y.—"Shipments of Franklin automobiles from the plant of the Franklin Automobile Company for the six month period ending February 28 were 61 percent greater than shipments during the corresponding period one year ago," says S. E. Ackerman, sales manager of the Franklin Company.

ODOMETER ACCURACY

One frequently hears the suggestion that a change of tire size makes a very serious difference in the accuracy of the speedometer, and more particularly of that shown by the odometer. As a matter of fact, there is a difference, but it amounts to very little when short distances are considered. For instance, a difference of half an inch in diameter in a thirty-four inch tire makes a difference in odometer reading of eighty feet to the mile. When a permanent change of tire size is made it is important to have the recording instrument adjusted to meet it.

Highways Aid To Nation's Progress

BY ROY D. CHAPIN

(Vice-President, National Automobile Chamber Of Commerce.)

Road user should be willing to pay all costs of maintaining the highway.

Construction of roads benefits future as well as present and should be paid for by long term bonds.

County systems should link up with state routes.

United States Bureau of Public Roads is getting accurate data on flow of commodities over the highways.

A few years ago, the sight of a man in overalls and a straw hat hard at work with the hoe, was convincing evidence that he was a farmer. Store clothes bespoke the city dweller.

Times and the road have changed. Highway transport is sending the city man out to the country at the close of his day's work and bringing the farmer and his family into town. The old distinctions are passing and the cartoonist of the future will have to look to a new type for his characters.

Public recognition of the social influence of highway transport has been perhaps the outstanding development of the past year. The second national conference held by the Highway Education Board served to crystallise opinion which has been growing steadily, and many are studying the influence of the motor vehicle on the sociological as well as the economic problems of the day.

It is no longer necessary to talk in general terms. We are beginning to obtain specific evidence of the influence of highway transport upon life in this country. Definite traffic studies now under way under the direction of the Bureau of Public Roads indicate clearly the flow of commodities from farm to market and from market to market.

Economic studies by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce disclose a growing use of the vehicle by the laboring class and a consequent decrease in their overhead costs of living through homes taken farther out in the country.

Intimations of unprecedented suburban developments are seen in the inclination of the man who lives in the city to get out far enough to have a home of his own and a plot of grass for his children.

The task which remains is one of developing the vast network of highways necessary to complete communication. Broad financial policies must be laid down to insure an expedited but efficient program of expenditure. Centralised control is essential in order that there may be a proper relation between the possible earning power of the road and the cost of its construction and maintenance.

The construction of highways is of benefit not alone to those of us who are paying the taxes today, but to those who will follow. If we are to have the roads in our lifetime, we must predicate our initial outlay in many instances upon serial bond issues which will give us and our children the road at a reasonable rental for its use.

Property values, whether in the city or country, are definitely affected by highway improvement and if we are to proceed soundly from a financial standpoint, the full property power of the state should be thrown behind state bond issues.

The road user should be willing to pay all of the costs of maintaining the highway, not so much as a matter of principle, as because his operating costs will be directly influenced by the quality of the highway on which he is driving, and when all is said and done, the motor vehicle fee offers the most direct protection to the state's investment in the highway, because it is an annual revenue and can be directed against an annual charge.

Any use of motor fees which deflects funds from this fundamental use is vicious and shoule not be countenanced. It is scarcely overstating the case to say that construction of a road, save in emergency purposes, without an assured maintenance fund is criminal misuse of public funds and should be punished as such.

It is also important that county systems bear some relation to state improvement, as otherwise the less important highway might be improved at the expense of the more important—as stated in terms of traffic, the only fair measure.

The program is so large and such large funds are at issue that we must weigh all of the factors carefully when planning any construction. Varying conditions, varying stages of development, render impossible any definite, detailed statement of policy applicable to all alike.

But the important thing is that we must not ostrich-like bury ourselves in the detail and so lose sight of the objection. Either the highway makes for social and economic betterment, or it is not worth while. If it stands either test, then it should be financed, constructed, maintained and operated in a manner destined to give the utmost service to the public which sooner or later must pay the bill, as it has to pay the bill for any other transportation service.

BOSCH SERVICE STATION OPENED BY LOCAL FIRM

The Shantung Overseas Trading Co. announces the opening of a Bosch service station at the corner of Canton and Kiangse Roads.

The new service station is under the management of an expert from the Bosch works and is fitted with latest special machinery from the Bosch plant at Stuttgart.

In connection with the service station the company will operate a repair shop and charging department for storage batteries and will offer for sale various Bosch and Varta products.

VALVE SPRINGS

Valve springs that are too stiff may close the valve with so much force that the heads may be broken from the stems, or they may break the stems at the key slots. On the other hand, valve springs that are too weak to hold the valves on the cams will make the engine weak at high speeds and produce chattering, owing to belated seating of the valves. In this connection, it must be remembered that too stiff valve stems, even if they do not injure the value seats by constant hammering, are used elsewhere.

Oakland Co. Has New Mileage Basis

The new, radical "mileage basis plan" just announced by the Oakland Motor Car Company, Pontiac, Mich., with the purpose of informing motorists of the "mileage" they may be assured of receiving from the 1923 Oakland cars is based on definite reasons in each mileage item covered.

In each of the seven items, states Benjamin Jerome, chief engineer, are special processes, special manufacturing methods, special material or special workmanship that have made them possible.

The following reasons are attributed by Mr. Jerome for Oakland confidence in their seven items of mileage:

1.—Motor Bearings—40,000 miles or more. These bearings will function for this mileage without adjustment or replacement, due to special, patented, bronze back bearings, fitted to place with unusually fine workmanship.

2.—Valves—15,000 miles or more. Proper functioning of these valves for this or greater mileage due to use of special steel alloy.

3.—Connecting Rod Bearings—40,000 miles or more. The highest grade of babbitt bearing material, with a special chilling process in pouring, insures closest bearing structure grain. Pure tin binder used to bind babbitt to rod.

4.—Cylinders, Pistons and Piston Rings 15,000 miles or more. Honing of cylinder walls to glassy smoothness; pistons of special aluminum alloy, and special two piece, oil sealing piston rings.

5.—Gasoline Mileage—Twenty to twenty-five miles. Result of Oakland's new carburetion system, together with built of high quality material.

"These reasons are not theoretical," states Mr. Jerome, "but are due to mechanical improvements in our previous and present models which have worked out so well in use that we are justified in putting our signature under the mileage we assure the public they may expect.

"In all cases the figures are minimum ones and conservative. They were obtained after exhaustive factory tests, backed by the statements and records of the thousands of new Oakland car owners as to their mileage experience with these cars."

Woman Diplomat To Remain In U. S.

Washington.—Instead of being ordered to Paris, London or Berlin, Miss Lucille Atcherson, first American woman diplomat, has been told to stay right within the cold walls of that pile of masonry opposite the White House, the State Department. She still has her rank of secretary of embassy, but her assignment for the present is in the division of Latin American Affairs in the United States and not to a foreign post, as expected.

Miss Atcherson has been in the State Depatrment since just before Christmas, obtaining training in the code room, the index room, the divison of passport control and other offices. That is customary with new secretaries after they have been designated to take the examination, passed said examination, been nominated by the President of the United States and confirmed by the United States Senate, as Miss Atcherson has been.

YOUNG MEN SENT ABROAD

About a dozen young men passed the same "exams" when she did, all except two having since been sent to foreign embassies or legations. Miss Atcherson is one of three in her class to be assigned to the "home office."

However, staying behind is not intended to be a discrimination, it was stated at the State Department. In fact, though it is not possible to quote officials there, it was made known that Miss Atcherson's record has been splendid and that she has made "good" in every way; indeed, it was intimated that she had done so well in the period of her training there the last few weeks that it was decided to hold her here instead of sending her away.

ACCEPTS FATE CHEERFULLY

As one chief of a bureau expressed it:

"Miss Atcherson is very well informed and very intelligent; both her examination and her work here have proved that. We are thoroughly pleased with her in every way."

As for Miss Atcherson, herself, you could not get any reaction out of her, as she considers a soldier ready to obey orders without question. In fact, she insisted smilingly that she was delighted to stay in Washington, that it was a lovely city and that it would give her still better training for foreign service, which, of course, will come eventually, though under the rules of the State Department it is possible to hold a secretary of embassy here four years.

But what good-looking, attractive young woman who did war work in Europe and has lived there since; who has visions of returning there in the capacity of America's first woman diplomat, and who has a fond father in Ohio to supplement Uncle Sam's rather modest stipend, would not be disappointed?

British Cars Win In Severe Test

London to Exeter and return, a well established annual British touring competition, was this year favored with a sample of wery brand of weather known in the British Isles, with the result that the 101 competitors who set out on this night and day run had a rather strenuous time.

Not satisfied with the difficulties imposed by the weather, the organisers laid the route over the most difficult roads to be found between the Capital and the Devonshire town with hills of fearful gradient and indescribable surface, and secret checks thrown in from time to time. As a consequence both cars and drivers were subjected to a really severe test, in which they carried themselves well, considering the circumstances. English cars predominated, with all the well known makes represented from Rolls-Royce down to the cheapest air cooled twin-cylinder two-seaters. French, Italian and American machines swelled up the total number of cars, of which 50 were of less than 1,500 cc.

Out of the 101 to face the starter, 85 returned to London, but only a limited number of these received the Club gold medal for perfect performances. Among those awarded the coveted trophy were W. E. Bliss on 10.15 h.p. Fiat; H. F. Smallwood, 12 h.p. Palladium; T. P. Manifold, 8 h.p. Talbot; A. W. Brittain, 10 h.p. B.S.A.; O. Wilson-Jones, 9.5 h.p. Salmson; W. H. Bedford, 12 h.p. Autocrat; W. Paddon, 11.9 h.p. Horstman; C. R. Collier, 10 h.p. Matchless

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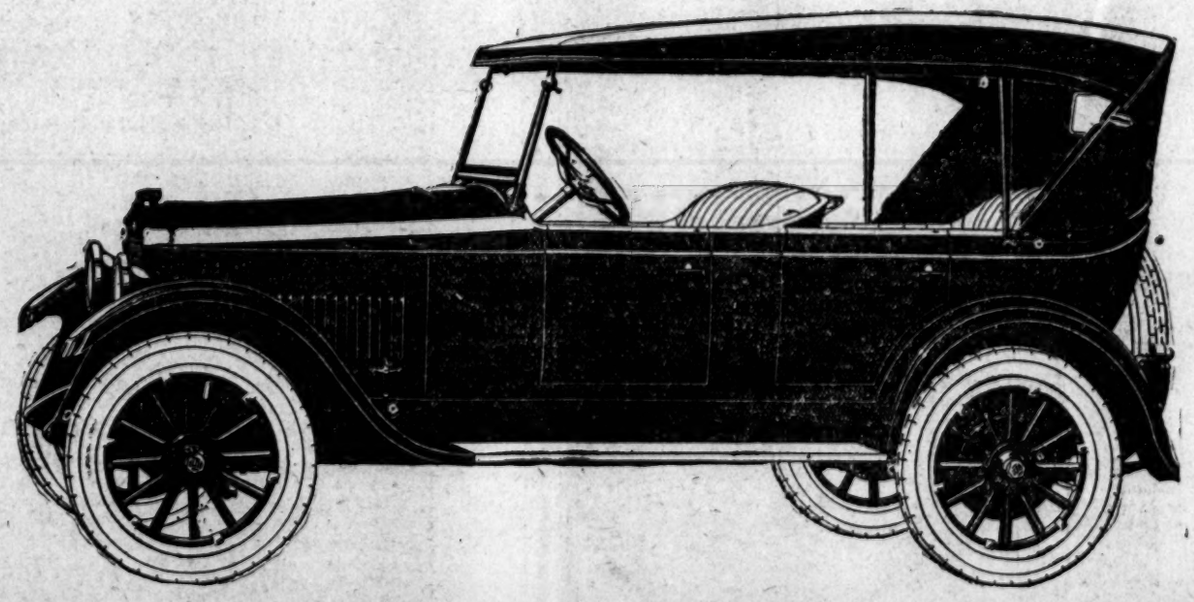

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Tibet And China

Travels of a Consular Officer in Eastern Tibet. By Eric Teichmann. Cambridge University Press. 25s.

This is a book for the student of Chinese-Tibetan relations rather than for the general reader. Anyone who wants to know the ins-and-outs of the situation in Eastern Tibet between the years 1904 and 1917 will have to possess himself of it, but we do not recommend it to the fireside traveller. The operations, diplomatic and military, are described at some length in an historical introduction. Part I., which attempts a brief history of the relations of China, Tibet, and India up to the year, 1906, might have been omitted. These or four paragraphs carry us from the earliest times to the nineteenth century. There is no mention of Bogle or Turner or Manning, or of the Chinese invasion of Nipal, or of the Sikh annexation of Ladakh. Parts III., IV., and V. contain new matter. These sections include an account of Chao Erh-feng's campaign in Eastern Tibet, the collapse of Chinese Power in Kam at the time of the Revolution of 1911, and the resumption of hostilities between China and Tibet in 1918. Here Mr. Teichmann writes from first hand information gathered on the spot immediately after the events narrated. It is a record of the interminable, fruitless negotiations between Chinese and Tibetan frontier officials, the kind of matter that fills pigeon-holes and is collected in Blue Books, transitory complications of which the solution is generally that each side should withdraw out of contact with the other for a few weeks until a settlement is arrived at by vague and distant plenipotentiaries. A painstaking record of the ups-and-downs of Geneva or Lausanne would make tedious reading a few days after the event. In the case of similar political oscillations on the frontier of Szechwan distance has failed to provide the enchantment that is absent nearer home.

Of the two parties our sympathies are in nearly every case with the Tibetans. On the Chinese side it is a long tale of aggression and cynical breach of faith. The high Tibetan official, on the other hand, Mr. Teichmann tells us, never fails to keep his promise. Tibet is now completely autonomous. That is one happy result of the Chinese Revolution of 1911. The weakening of the Central Government saved the native States on the border and the Eastern provinces of Tibet, which were gradually being brought under direct Chinese rule. The Chinese military officials in Tibet succeeded in uniting every faction of the country, secular or ecclesiastical, in common detestation of China. The Dalai Lama put the case squarely to Peking in his oracular message of December, 1909: "We, the oppressed Tibetans, send you this message. Though in outward appearance all is well, yet within big worms are eating little worms. We have acted frankly, but yet they steal our hearts." An occasional human utterance in some Blue Book dispatch affords bright relief in the drab narrative.

Within two months of this appeal, Chinese troops marched for Lhasa, the Dalai Lama fled south into India and threw himself upon British protection. He was deposed by Imperial Decree on February 25, 1910, "having shown himself proud, extravagant, lewd, slothful, vicious, and perverse without parallel, violent and disorderly, disobedient to the Imperial Commands, and oppressive towards the Tibetans." "He is not fit," declares this ingenuous edict, "to be a Reincarnation of Buddha. Let him therefore be deprived of his title and of his position as Dalai Lama as a punishment. Henceforth, no matter where he may go, no matter where he may reside, whether in Tibet or elsewhere, let him be treated as an ordinary individual." The Amban at Lhasa was instructed to cause a search to be made for male children bearing the miraculous signs and to inscribe their names on tablets and place them in the Golden Urn, so that one might be drawn out as a true Reincarnation of previous Dalai Lamas. The spirit of Buddha, however, refused to be exorcised. The Church triumphed over the State. Two years after his deposition, the Sovereign Pontiff was restored by a Presidential Mandate:

"Now that the Republic has been firmly established, and the Five Races united into one family, the Dalai Lama is naturally moved with a feeling of deep attachment to the mother country. Under the circumstances his former errors should be overlooked, and his title of loyal and submissive Vice-Regent, "Great, Good, and Self-Existent Buddha, is hereby restored to him, in the hope that he may prove a support to the Yellow Church, and a help to the Republic."

Apart from the historical introduction, Mr. Teichmann's volume amounts to little more than an itinerary, in the form of a diary, of the journeys he made in connection with the peace negotiations of 1918. The matter had to go into a book, and we may accept it as authoritative. From internal evidence we can vouch for its accuracy. But the general impression it leaves is of a volume without a body, or rather that the matter that given it the semblance of a body should have been relegated to the introduction and appendices. Mr. Teichmann's axioms are to be discovered, as a rule, in his footnotes. He does not describe scenes or characters in a way that leaves any impression—an omission, however, for which he has made amends by a number of admirable photographs.—"The Nation and The Athenaeum."

Taxis Oust Horses In Streets Of Rome

Rome's biggest taxicab company, the S.T.A., an organisation of comparatively recent origin which, with its smart red Fiat cabs has practically driven the old horse cab off the streets of the Eternal City, was honored a few days ago by an official visit from Signor Mussolini, the Fascisto Premier, accompanied by members of the Government and the Mayor of the city.

The guests were received at the handsome garages in which the company houses its fleet of more than one thousand cabs and were taken over the various shops and stores and shown the methods employed for maintaining the taxicabs and repairing them, when necessary, in the shortest possible time. Signor Mussolini displayed particular interest in a scheme developed by the S.T.A. whereby the driver is encouraged to become, first a part owner and then complete owner of the vehicle which he drives. This is done by a system of payments deducted from the daily earnings and which gradually make the driver owner of his cab and as such entitled to share in the profits earned by his vehicle.

In his speech before the officials, mechanical staff and drivers of the taxicab company, Signor Mussolini extolled the virtues of industry not only from an individual but from a national standpoint.

The Shinto Origin Of The Eta

This article on the so-called outcast class in Japan is not only historically valuable but of wide-spread interest.

BY MASJUIRO MONDA, LITT.D.

The agitation of the Suihei-sha to obtain social equality for the eta in addition to the legal equality granted this class 50 years ago directs our attention once more to the question of the origin of the former social outcast class. The word is often rendered in the Hindu term pariah, but there is no direct connection between India and Japan as to the origin of the despised classes, except, perhaps, a common idea of purification and avoidance of defilement. The etymology of eta is unknown, but the Chinese characters representing the sound mean "defilement much." When the Emperor Meiji issued the Imperial Rescript which put the four classes, samurai, farmers, artisans and merchants, on a footing of equality, the last-named three classes were grouped together as heimin, or commoners. The eta were placed within the pale of the commoner class, but the newly emancipated outcasts were socially known as shinheimin, or new commoners. Hence the raising of four fingers by an "old commoner" in Nara Prefecture, as a sign of derision, at the wedding procession for the daughter of a "new commoner," four being "shi" in Japanese and standing for the first part of shinheimin. This furnished the occasion for a big riot between the Suihei-sha and the Kokusui-dan people. The former body aims at "water-level" or perfect equality. The latter is organised to combat any party or movement that may threaten the interests of capitalists. There have been rumors that the Russian Bolshevists had been trying to set the "new commoners" against the capitalist system in Japan.

800,000 IN ETA VILLAGES

The eta who are segregated in country villages number over 800,000. The number of those scattered over the country or merged in the city populations cannot be ascertained. They live, prosper or [illegible] ordinary Japanese mortals. But our House of Representatives a few days ago, just before it rose, passed a recommendation to the Government that the classes names, shizoku and heimin, be abolished. On the other hand a group of the former samurai are agitating for the retention of their empty title of shizoku.

In these circumstances Professor Kunitake Kume's latest contribution to the question of the origin of the eta must be interesting to the general public and instructive to the parties involved in the quarrel. The first volume of his Kokushi Hachi Men-Kan (Eight Sided View of Japanese History) contains a chapter devoted to this subject. He is a historian noted for calling a spade a spade, so that more than thirty years ago, when a reactionary movement arose against the wholesale introduction of Occidental thoughts and institutions, he had to resign his chair in the Tokio Imperial University because he taught a Chinese origin of the earliest form of Shintoism. Times have changed and the learned author now enjoys the fullest freedom of thought and expression.

ORIGINS IN SHINTO

He derives the origin of the once most despised class of Japanese subjects from Shinto, or the ancient worship of Japanese deities. Whatever may have been the racial origins of our early ancestors before written history became possible through offical adoption of the Chinese system of ideographs, the original Shinto laid special stress upon the purity of mind and body without which the deities would refuse communion with mankind. The most important part of the Shinto service, therefore, consisted of the avoidance of all kinds of imparities and defilements and the purification by wind and water. There were three worst forms of contamination, blood, death and mutilation or bodily injury. Many days and elaborate ceremonies of purification were, therefore, required of a man polluted by blood, in battle, for instance, before he could worship at a shrine once more. By the death defilement was meant the handing of a dead person, or being in the same house or room with the dead. Should a person or an animal die in the precincts of a shrine, the entire place had to be purified according to Shinto rites. If a death happened in a shrine itself, it had to be rebuilt. But death in this kind of case implied the complete absence of warmth, so that the shrine needed only purification, instead of rebuilding if the corpse were removed while it retained some warmth. The Emperor Inkyo came to the throne only after a sore in his foot had been healed by a Korean surgeon—an instance of the pollution through bodily injury.

ONCE PRIVILEGED CLASS

An immemorial custom prescribed that when an Emperor died his palace was considered defiled, his clothes were changed while his body was yet warm, all the courtiers of both sexes left the place, and the palace building was burned down when his remains were properly interred in a grave. This was why a new palace was built for each Sovereign in a neighboring place, until Buddhist influence broke through this custom and seven Emperors and Empresses ruled in Nara. The question naturally arose under the old Shinto regime, therefore, who should take care of the polluted palace after the courtiers had left?

There must have been a class of people who attended to such special duties. No history records its existence; even writing about it seemed contaminating to the ancients. The fact is clear to every student of Japanese history, however, that among the general class of Imperial attendants, or tomobe to whom land was granted duty free in villages, there was a group in charge of defiled objects, places or actions. In our middle ages we notice, this "polluted class" were found everywhere in large or smaller groups, handling dead bodies (human or animal) digging graves or wells, taking care of cemeteries, and making and selling hide and leather goods. In our pre-historic days, those people were called kegarebe or "defiled community" because they specialised in blood defiled or death-defiled work and therefore the grain they grew on their farms or the articles they made with their hands were all offensive to the Shinto idea of purity. Besides the Imperial service their duties in our early ages were connected with the Shinto shrines. Hence the convention deprivation of eta from etori or "feedtaker," from their feeding the sacred deer in the Kasuga shrine grounds at Nara.

Another erroneous conjecture is that the polluted class were originally captives of war from the neighboring peninsula. Instead, they were a privileged class at first. Even in the feudal days at Edo, the renowned patriarch of the tribe, Danzaemon, had a place in the service of the Hachiman shrine of Kamakura.

NOT OF ALIEN ORIGIN

Professor Kume says there is no single instance in our history of looking down upon a foreigner, captive, refugee, stranded, or trader. To trace the modern despised class to an alien source, therefore, must be a delusion due to the exclusionist policy of the Tokugawa Government. Until the middle ages or before the rise of feudalism, the leading members of the class used to wear Shinto or court uniform and go about on horseback in the Imperial capital. Leather boots and shoes and saddlery used in the Imperial court ceremonials, as well as the leather-made music instruments used at the court and in Shinto services, must have been made solely by this class. Their incomes from this source, added to their free grants of land, explains why there were rich individuals among them.

There are no physical or racial characteristics which differentiate the eta from the ordinary Japanese. Their position as outcasts is entirely due to the misdirected social ostracism practised toward the people who handled objects which were considered defiling when handled by others. The spread of the eta over the country from their small beginnings in the service of the Imperial Palace, reaching into every village with its guardian deity's shrine, is clearly due to Shinto influence. Shinto was not superseded by Buddhism, but formed a sort of alliance with the Indian teaching in times which are historical.—The Japan Advertiser.

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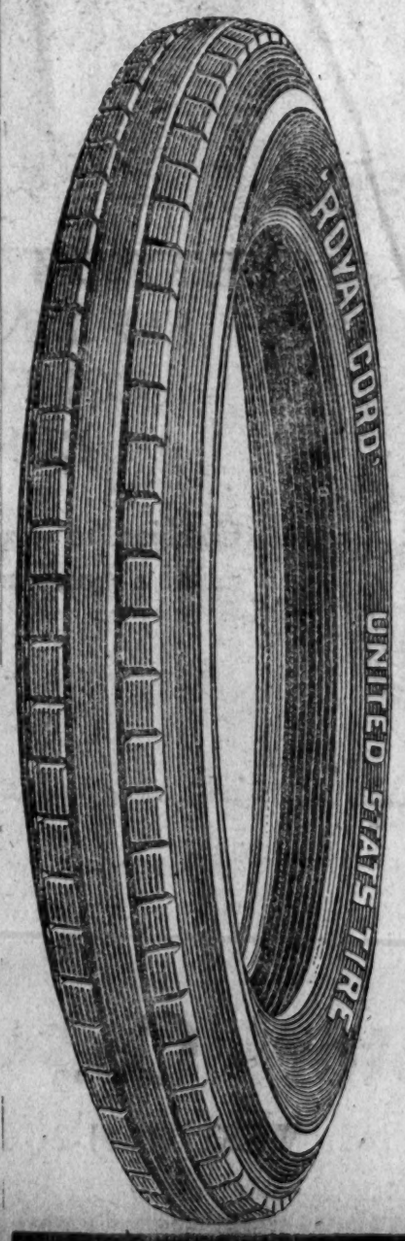

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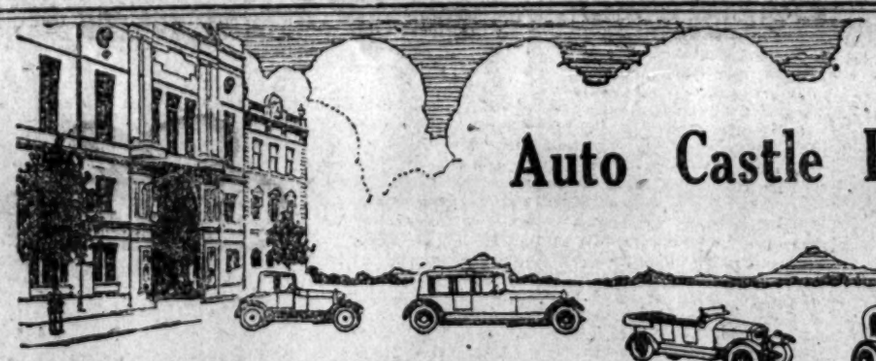

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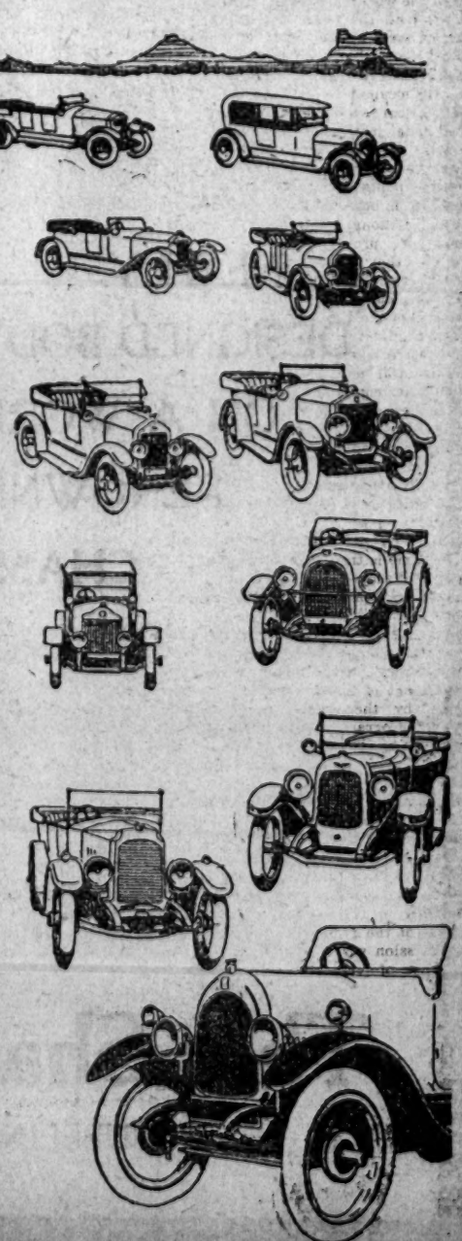

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Socialism v. Capitalism

An Address Delivered By Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, American Minister To China

As an international organisation the Rotary Club is, it may be safely assumed, interested not only in local but also in world affairs. And conditions here in Asia and still more in Europe furnish abundant themes for the consideration of intelligent and thoughtful men. Out of this wealth of material I select as the subject of my remarks an issue which has in recent years been raised in almost every civilised country in the world, which in some countries has given rise to national revolutions, and which is soon to be the theme of a prolonged and no doubt very important debate in the British House of Commons. In the half hour you have put at my disposal I am going to ask you to consider with me the case of Socialism versus Capitalism.

The essence of Socialism is the abolition of the private ownership of all capital and instrumentalities of production and the transfer of them to the State as the representative or organ of the community at large.

THE ANTAGONISM OF CLASSES

I am of course quite aware that the Socialists advocate other doctrines and even make them an integral part of their confession of faith. They will tell you, for example, that Socialism implies class-consciousness, the idea of the separation and even antagonism of the different classes who comprise the community, and the exclusive loyalty of the Socialist to the working class, that is, the manual laborers, irrespective of the injury which parliamentary legislation or labor union measures or individual action on their behalf may inflict upon other so-called classes or upon the community at large. But while Socialists, and especially Socialists of the Karl Marx stripe, emphasize class-consciousness and even class-hatred this ugly doctrine must be described rather as the denial of the solidarity of society than an essential part of a scheme for the socialisation of the individual owner's capital, stock, factories, machines, and other agencies of production. So again Socialists of that school will tell you that Socialism demands the domination of all other classes by the industrial workers or the so called rule of the proletariate. But clearly the concention of communism in ownership has no necessary connection with the conception of a despotism to be exercised by the unpropertied class over all other classes of the community.

No doubt the preaching of an opposition and antagonism of all other classes to the working class and of the working class to all other classes, and the assertion of the right of the working class or proletariate to rule and control all other classes in its own interest are effective means for creating a social and political revolution by means of which the institutions of private property may be swept away and communism established as the economic policy of the revolutionary state. It is however simply a confussion of thought to identify the means of propaganda, however effective they may be, with the essence of the faith to be propagated. Class opposition is a denial of the psychological fact of the fundamental solidarity of the community: class hatred is a repudiation of the fundamental moral principle by which the community lives. In idea and essence neither is a part of the economic doctrine of Socialism though in a campaign on behalf of Socialism both are excellent explosives to destroy the existing institutions which it is intended to have Socialism replace.

RULE OF PROLETARIATE

The same is true of the dogma of the rule of theproletariate. There is nothing in common between that dogma and the idea of economic communism. The demand for the proletariate is merely the rejection of democracy; it substitutes for the government of the people, for the people, by the people the very different program of government of the people by a class and for a class. But the love of power being innate in the mind of man, the appeal to that primal instinct and the promise of exercising sway over others—and especially the promise to an ignorant and impoverished proletariate of the felicity of lording it over all who own any property, whether small or great—arouses in the bosom of the favored class an intense passion which in the dry atmosphere of revolutionary times spreads like a consuming fire and destroys everything that stands in the way of the establishment of Socialism which with the rule of the proletariate it trumpets as the very foundation of a new heaven and a new earth.

The essence of Socialism, I repeat, is community of property, or to be more exact community of capital and all the associated instrumentalities of production. It is not an essential part of economic Socialism that there should be perfect equality in the distribution and consumption of wealth; but Socialists increasingly stress the idea that each should count for one and one only and that all should fare substantially alike. And it may be predicted that if economic Socialism should ever be established as the permanent system of production in any country substantial equality in distribution and consumption would also become the rule; for it would be enforced by weighty considerations and by powerful motives, some of them noble and some of them detestable, of which, however, I need here only mention the sentiment of justice and the passions of envy and jealousy.

I shall say nothing more of equality of distribution, of the rule of the proletariate, of class-consciousness or the opposition of classes or of any other of the dogmas which socialistic writers have so often associated with Socialism, it is with communism or state ownerships of the agencies of production—this, as I have said, being the quintessence and soul of Socialism—that we are now concerned. And my object is, very briefly to assess the value of this theory and the practicability of it as a working program.

SELFISHNESS AND ALTRUISM

The fundamental objection to Economic Socialism is that it contravenes human nature. Man, as a descendant of animals whose evolution has been promoted by the struggle for life and survival of the fittest, is in possession of acquisitive propensities far in excess of his sympathetic or altruistic impulses.

I do not indeed share the view that man is wholly self-seeking. The facts of ordinary family and social life are sufficient to refute such a conclusion. And during the Great War we witnessed in all nations the spectacle of self-sacrifice by millions and millions of men, women, and children in sheer devotion to the national welfare. Indeed no one who lived through those terrible years and who was possessed of any talent for psychological observation can ever recall the events of the war without feeling a thrill of admiration for the hosts of men and women who in their best moments reached such a point of self-abnegation that they were ready cheerfully to accept all kinds of sacrifices and even death itself if only they could thereby advance their country's cause, which they believed (whether rightly or wrongly) the cause of justice and righteousness.

In this connection, however, it is necessary to make two observations. First, it is only in times of extraordinary emergency, when the life of the family or even the state itself is menaced, that individuals rise to such a sublime pitch of self-forgetting altruism. And it is a height of moral exaltation that cannot be permanently maintained. In ordinary times the life of the individual follows a diagonal between the lines of the parallelogram of the forces of selfishness and altruism. And wherever power and possession are concerned the strength of the egoistic appetencies are at their maximum.

In the second place, it is a fact that even in times of the greatest moral and patriotic enthusiasm there are many individuals, probably the majority, who never get much beyond the ideals and practices of the ordinary workaday world. Hence it was that during the great and heroic days of the war profiteering by capitalists and shirking and striking by laborers were such universal phenomena. No occasion however great, no danger however terrible and imminent, suffice to raise the average of mankind for any protracted period of time above the sway of the acquisitive impulses by which their ordinary daily lives are so largely controlled.

Fortunately, the long history of the human race shows that the free play of the powers and impulses of the individual, while sometimes harmful, is generally beneficial to the community, and that obvious anti-social developments may be controlled and even suppressed by suitable regulations. Individualism with the reserve power of regulation in the interest of society as a whole is the principle on which throughout the centuries the polity and civilisation of the world has been based.

All this the Socialist proposes to change at a stroke. I say nothing of the vast and multitudinous injustice such a social cataclysm must necessarily entail. That, it may be argued, is a necessary part of all revolutions. At any rate it is not my purpose to discuss it now. I am concerned with what happens after the revolution has been consummated. For me the question of all-absorbing interest is this: How will the old human nature and the new socialistic organisation work together?

No system of social and political life that defies the fundamental impulses and elements of human nature can permanently prevail or prevail even temporarily except by the use of force. Take an extreme analogy. If it were proposed to override the appetite for food everybody would recognise the absurdity of the arrangement. Men will die by fighting rather than by starvation. But the appetites of food and drink, though more palpable, are not more fundamental in human nature than acquisitiveness, the desire of property and the love of power, not to mention the altruistic sentiments of sympathy and benevolence. There is no deeper or more powerful spring of conduct in human nature than the desire of possession. If you balk that motive in men you paralyse their activities. It was said—and said wisely—that if a man will not work neither shall he eat. But it is also true that if a man is not allowed to eat—to enjoy the results of his efforts—neither will he work. Who will sow crops if others are to gather the harvest? Toil without result appeals to no one. Indeed, as Emerson says, we are all as lazy as we dare be. It is the prospect of reward that stimulates us to our greatest efforts. Along with necessity it is acquisitiveness and the domestic affections together that practically control the economic activities of mankind.

Now it has always been argued by the theoretical opponents of Socialism that system if ever set up in the world would inevitably break down at the point of production. Its formula of distribution—equality of reward for all the members of society—might commend itself as a dictate of justice or it might stand condemned as a maxim of envy. There was at any rate something in human nature to which it made appeal. But when it is demanded that men shall labor and not get the fruit of their toil, the incentive to effort is removed, and the productive energies of the country are relaxed if not paralysed. The Socialists pointed to sympathy as a force in human life. Why then should men not be willing to work for the community? they ask. But the answer was not far to seek. Sympathy alone as an economic motive will not produce the same driving force as both sympathy and individual acquisitiveness and love of personal possessions. No reasoning, therefore, could escape the conclusion that a Socialistic society was bound to become an impoverished society and that if equality prevailed in the distribution it would be equality of poverty and not of prosperity.

RUSS DEMONSTRATION

Heretofore in the history of the world this conclusion has been a matter of theory. We have lived, however, to see it demonstrated in practice. Modern Russia has based, or attempted to base, her economic polity on the Socialism of Karl Marx. And she has furnished the world for all time with a demonstration of the practical working of Socialism. What is the result in the sphere of production? Why, in one of the most extensive and fertile agricultural countries in the world millions of people are starving for food; farmers tend to limit production to their own needs; manufacturing and mining industries are producing only one-fourth of their pre-war output; the exports equal about one-fifteenth of the pre-war figures; and the only thing booming is the currency in which inflation has raised prices about 15,000,000,000 times the pre-war level.

The Russian Socialist leaders say they have not had a fair chance. Confronted with the horrible spectacle of national disaster and starvation they declare that they could have succeeded, and might still succeed, if only there had been a world-revolution! And the faithful followers are adjured to persevere in the faith till that consummation is realised. But the leaders must administer this exhortation with their tongues in their cheeks. Socialism, with its communistic theory of production, has turned the great rich country of Russia in a vast poor-house. And it is surely presuming even too much on the credulity of the ignorant masses of Russia to assure them that the other nations of the world would even imitate an experiment that fills them with dismay and horror. A Socialistic world-revolution, indeed! Why, the dreadful object lesson furnished by unhappy Russia will be a warning finger against Socialism as long as the history of it is read. The confession of the Socialist leaders of Russia that a world-revolution is essential to their success may be taken as a clear proclamation that Socialism in Russia has hopelessly and irremediably failed.

CAPITALISM

From the Russian spectacle we turn away in despair. But if we reject Socialism we need not on that account glorify the present system of capitalistic production. On the contrary it leaves much—very much—to be desired. No doubt it has achieved amazing success in the production of cheap and abundant commodities. The system of individual ownership has kept the population of the world alive, has fed, clothed and sheltered them, and in favored communities has provided for them all kinds of comforts and luxuries and furnished an ample basis for the development of science, art, and all the refinements of human life. But it has in the ever-growing province of big industries exhorbitantly and needlessly enriched many owners of capital while it has exploited the manual laborers as mere agencies for the production of marketable commodities.

THE PATH OF REFORM

My remedy for these evils is not the abolition of private property, but the greater diffusion of it among all who take part in the process of production. This would at the same time lead to greater equality in the distribution of the profits. I have indeed no prescription as to the specific way in which this reform is to be effected. But I have no doubt, as John Stuart Mill long ago taught us, that the goal for progressive economic societies is a free association of workers co-operating in capital and labor for the production of commodities which are sold or exchanged for their common advantage. The future captains of industry who bring about that consummation will contribute more to the happiness and elevation of mankind than all the millionaire capitalists whose exploits in cheap production the last generation so greatly admired. And their success, when achieved, will be due to their recognition of both poles of human nature—self-seeking and sympathy, acquisitiveness and altruism, the love of personal property and the spirit and habit of co-operation for the common good. For man is both an animal and a responsible moral agents.

Victim Of Injustice Is Freed

Mr & Mrs LeRoy McKinney

MARRIED only two months, LeRoy McKinney, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was torn from his bride's arms and sentenced to life imprisonment in Wilmington, Ohio, for the murder of a policeman in a hold-up. His wife, who knew he was with her at a motion picture theater at the time the crime was committed, never gave up hope and worked day and day for his release. Now, after serving five months in prison, he has returned to his bride, the actual slayer, conscience-stricken, having confessed the crime and received a life sentence.

OPEN-HANDED

Father (visiting college)—"Son, those are better cigars than I can afford."

Son—"That's all right, Dad, take all you want, this is on me."—Virginia Reel.

DEPRECIATED ASSET

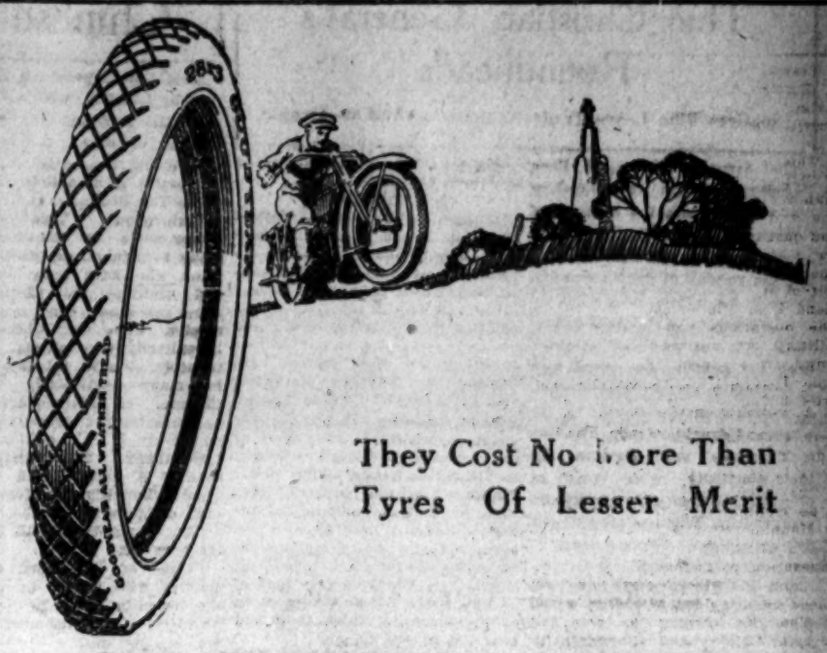
The real estate agent's old talking point that a house has a dry cellar, doesn't seem as valuable as it was once.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

SIC TRANSIT, ETC.

It is passing strange that Kiki-Katy and Peggy O'Neil were omitted from the list of the world's twelve greatest women.—Nelson News.

LOOKING FOR IT

Kid McCoy is reported to be taking his ninth wife. Jack Dempsey also wants a fight.—Brockville Recorder and Times.



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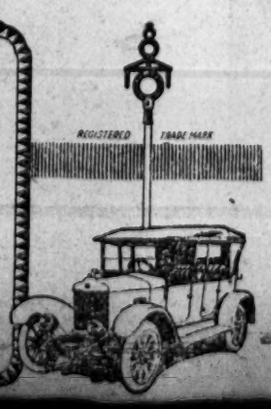

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The Christian General's Roundheads

Soldiers Who Learn Trades No Smoking And No Alcohol

The barracks of General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops at Tungchow are unique. There the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers" are heard in place of ribald jesting and the cursing of drill sergeants. There is not a pipe or a cigarette in the place; if a "klink" is provided, it is not for those who look upon the samshu; for every man is required to abstain from alcohol. A women's quarter there is—for wives and daughters only. The barrack rooms are Spartan in their simplicity, with straw in place of blankets and practically no furniture. Whether they like it or not, these "Roundheads" of the modern Cromwell "shun delights and live laborious day," not only drilling but attending school regularly, learning to read and write Chinese and afterwards becoming apprentices, so to speak, to different trades.

A correspondent of the Peking and Tientsin Times visited the barracks. After telling of the men's fine bearing on parade and prison-like discomfort of the sleeping quarters, he gives this account of the decorations provided to stir the men to patriotic fervor and resentment against China's aggressors and to virtues such as are associated with a certain type of Y.M.C.A. man. We quote the correspondent's article:

Every room had a map of China, as she was some 100 years ago and before her territory had been encroached on by foreign nations. Those portions of the Empire which had been lost, e.g. Korea, Formosa, French Indo-China, etc. were colored a vivid crimson. In addition there were numerous colored prints with Chinese and English inscriptions; some of these prints represented Biblical subjects, others consisted of pictures exhorting the men as to the manner of their lives. Thrift was a favorite subject and exhortations to "Get all you can, save all you can, give all you can," and that "Thrift makes for happiness" were everywhere to be seen.

Attached to the barrack room were class rooms where ordinary and military subjects are taught. General Feng insists that every soldier should be able to read his language and in the class rooms which I saw men were being taught to recognise everyday Chinese characters.

Cook-houses were attached to the barrack-rooms, each kitchen cooking for a lien or Company of 125 men. The cook-houses, while extremely primitive, were, like all the buildings I saw, kept extremely clean. The food provided is as simple as it well can be consisting of rice, millet and cabbage or other vegetable. Meat is rarely on the menu owing to shortage of funds. The President of the Republic visited the barracks some few months ago and was so struck and pleased with what he saw that he presented General Feng with a gift of $10,000 to purchase pork for the soldiers. The resulting feast is still a landmark and spoken of in terms of ecstacy.

We were next invited to visit the "factories" or workshops and this proved to be the most interesting event in the day's program. Gen. Feng, with rare foresight, has evolved a scheme whereby his men are as far as possible taught some trade so that, when the time comes for them to leave the army, they will be able to earn their own living. During the first three years of their service, however, young soldiers confine their studies to learning how to read and write their own language and to military subjects. In ensuing years they are taught a trade. The scheme is that, as far as possible, each ying (Battalion) shall be taught a separate craft, thus there is a Battalion of tailors, a Battalion of boot-makers, a Battalion of weavers and so on. In the workshops we visited I saw men being trained as carpenters, weavers, tailors, boot and shoe makers, carpet makers, and wool carders and there are other shops where men are taught to be blacksmiths, farriers, etc. An interesting feature was that the junior officers also undergo this training and it was an unusual sight to see a Lieutenant seated at a hand-loom, in the midst of his men, engaged in weaving cloth. A large proportion of the articles manufactured are made use of in the barracks, e.g. tables, chairs, boots, uniforms, etc., the remainder is sold and a portion of the proceeds goes to the workers.

Following our visit to the workshops we were given a gymnastic display. The gymnasts to the number of some 200-250 were all officers, for it is the rule that all officers of the rank of Colonel and under shall take part in gymnastics. Owing to the cold weather the display was only a short one but we saw some excellent work on the horizontal bar, horse and parallel bars as well as pole-jumping, etc.

The last item on the program was a visit to the female schools and here we saw what must be an extremely rare sight in China, viz. officers' wives and daughters being taught to read and write their own language.

NO CATHOLICS

General Feng is a devout Christian. I had a most interesting talk with one of the six native "pastors" attached to the troops at Nan Yuan. According to this gentleman all of General Feng's officers are Christians and some 50 percent of the men. The religions which they profess are Church of England, Methodist and Presbyterian. There are no Roman Catholics. It was an unusual experience to hear some of our well-known hymn tunes such as "Hark the herald angels sing," "Onward Christian soldiers," etc., sung by Chinese soldiers, not for our edification but by men in barrack rooms which we happened to be passing. The officers of General Feng's Staff also indulged in a hymn before sitting down to the luncheon which they had provided in our honor.

General Feng Yu-hsiang's chief concern is for the betterment of his troops, physically, mentally, and morally. That he is a man of strong personality is shown by the fact that he has been able to bring his officers and men to adopt his own principles and conduct of life for, following his example, not one of the 20,000-25,000 officers and men under his command indulges in alcohol or tobacco. That he is alive to modern ideas and ways of thinking is shown by his enlightened schemes for educating and training his officers and men in some useful trade. Finally that he does not neglect the art of training his men for war is shown by the fact that in all operations in which his troops have been engaged in recent years, e.g. in the operations against Ch'en Shu-fan in Shensi in 1921, against Chang Tso-lin in Chihli in 1922 and against the Honan bandits, they have invariably been successful and, indeed, the deciding factors in the success achieved.

Chinese Racial Virtues

That the Chinese are a strong race by heredity, whether viewed from the standpoint of physique, intellect or morals, is asserted by Cho Wang, a student at Cornell University, in an article contributed to The Journal of Heredity (Washington). This Chinese writer notes at the outset that many foreigners, especially Americans who have been observing and studying the Chinese for many years, have come to the conclusion that the Chinese are hereditarily very strong. Unfortunately, he says, this is unknown to many—particularly to the Chinese. In order to accomplish any task the performer must have confidence in his ability, and a sympathetic understanding of others. A consideration of the Chinese heredity, therefore, is not only enlightening to the foreigner, but imperative to all Chinese. He goes on:

"One of the most accurate criteria with which to measure the heredity of a people is its historical accomplishment. Chinese history and civilisation are the longest of the unbroken, living ones of the world, and who has the slightest doubt that they are due to heredity? The Emperor Hwang-ti invented the compass and his Queen the silkworm culture long before Greece or Rome came into existence. One after another of such epoch-making inventions as gun-powder, printing and others were contributed to the world by the slant-eyed Chinese These facts demonstrate clearly that the Chinese are not lacking in originality; if they had never accomplished anything else, they would be justified in being proud of themselves.

"The writer is fully aware of the repeated accusations that the Chinese are a backward people. It is granted that the Chinese developed a high civilisation in ancient times, but it is said that their heads are bent to the past, and that, consequently, progress decreased and finally changed to stagnation; and the glorious days of China are in the past. This writer does not deny that there was a slowingdown movement starting about the Christian era, but he does deny that the condition may be termed backwardness. The retardation of Chinese civilisation was not caused by Chinese religion, philosophy, habit of thinking or any other, already attributed agencies, but mainly by geographical isolation. During the Han Dynasty (85 B. C. to 327 A. D.) the Chinese had conquered all that was to be conquered, secured all their material desires within the boundaries of their Empire, and, above all, attained higher culture and civilisation than all their neighboring states. Is it not human nature to 'slow down,' if a people are satisfied with what they have, with no fear of conquerors or competitors? Have not the Chinese been awakened during the last few decades by the influence of Westerners? Has the retardation of Chinese civilisation anything to do with heredity?

"The Chinese are proverbially known as a moral people, so it is rather unnecessary to dwell any longer to prove that they are a superior people morally. For forty centuries the Chinese have been followers of their philosophy of peace and industry; they are always practising and preaching peaceful justice—a noble idea which was gradually recognised by the leading thinkers of the world. Their filial piety, friendship, loyalty and amiable character are perhaps unsurpassed. But most foreigners are familiar only with the Chinese merchants abroad, and consequently they draw misleading observations and conclusions. The writer does not mean to state that such merchants do not represent the Chinese, but he only wants to make it clear that they represent only one class of Chinese. Students of biology and sociology agree that city life is detrimental to human physique and morality, so there is no wonder that even the Chinese gamble or fight 'tong wars.' It must be remembered that most of them are deprived of home life, and have absolutely no such pleasure and refreshment under the category of 'social life.' Yet the Chinese merchants in the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, the United States, or elsewhere on the globe, morally are second to none. It seems to the writer that the reason why the Chinese are often hated, despised and ridiculed by those who are not well informed is simply this: That 'man carries his bag of faults on his back'; he always sees the faults of others but seldom his own.

"According to the reports of the missionary schools in China, and to the mental measurements of the Board of Education of the Hawaiian Islands, the average Chinese school child is just as able as the American. The high scholarship of the Chinese students in American colleges is well known; the writer had the pleasure to hear from one of his professors, 'My Chinese students are always the best!' It is true that the Chinese have not yet made any great contribution to pure sciences, but this is due to a lack of scientific environment and not due to deficiency in heredity. Such prominent biologists and eugenists as East, Castle, Holmes, Popenoe and Johnson have time and again declared that the Chinese are by no means mentally inferior to any other people, yet many foreigners think that the Chinese are only fitted to be cooks or laundrymen!

"Physically the Chinese are shorter and thinner than the Teutonic people on the average. But the Chinese are a mixed people of many subraces, so their weight or stature may vary from the highest to the lowest, just as does the American. Travelling writers and moving-picture producers, financial success, have often too grossly exaggerated the queer Chinese physique and personalities in order to please their reader or audience. There is little doubt that Chinese school children are not so well developed physically as the American, but this is due to the fact that physical education in the Chinese schools is poorer, and not to inherited deficiencies. If any one has seen the well-developed physique of the Chinese farmers with their marvellous rigidity and durability, he will be convinced that the Chinese are not weak physically.

"We can be assured, then, that the Chinese people are not weak morally, mentally, or physically; but how about their social or political abilities? The social and political standards are determined by history and tradition rather than anything else. Judging the present Chinese society and government by Western standards, they do not measure up very well, but one must know that the Chinese for forty centuries have had and will have forever their peculiar tastes and dreams. They must be judged by that standard. These Chinese are now undergoing a transitional period; they are trying to adapt themselves to the best arts of the Western civilisation according to their own ways and conditions. America took more than half a century to develop a strong central government, and 'Rome was not built in a day.'

"The reader might now ask, since so much has been said about the good points of the Chinese heredity, 'why don't you tell why it is so?' This question may be answered briefly by the following:

"(1) The modern Chinese are derived from the mixing of many highly endowed tribes.

"(2) In an over-populated country like China natural selection in the form of diseases and famines has been very severe.

"(3) There are many Chinese religions or customs which are eugenic, such as ancestor worship, large-family system, early marriage, etc.

"(4) There is a predominant rural population—85 percent according to the best available statistics—and the farm is the best habitat for human beings.

"The Chinese are, therefore, justified in being proud of their heredity. They have led civilisation in the past, and they will contribute much in the future. What they need is self-confidence, and recognition of their good heredity by others. They should learn all that can be adapted from the Western civilisation, yet at the same time preserve and develop what is best in their own."

Manila To Have Babylonian Gardens

Lovelorn youths and maidens, attention! A hanging garden to rival those of Babylon is to be built on the old foundation in Intramuros north of the Supreme Court building that had ambitions 50 years ago of becoming a magnificent Spanish capitol—and now will be something ever so much better, for you said youths and maidens, says the Manila Bulletin.

That all whom the decoying moon lures abroad o' nights may have the secludedness that bashful and enamored youth requires, city architect Luna submitted plans for the hanging gardens to Mayor Fernandez. There will be a balustrade, for climbing roses and cadena de amor, jardiniers over-flowing with scented blossoms, pergolas, fountains, a wading pool for children, and "natural arbored passages . . . of shrubs with branches interlaced and trimmed in such a way as to produce natural arches of such enticing beauty as only nature can provide, as also the perfumed ambient air caught when the flowers exhale their aroma."

Someday, perhaps, when bonds are selling well, Roman baths can be added, and a cage for asps, so that any of Manila's Cleopatras who linger too long in the gardens will have at hand a dignified means of exit when their Caesars and Antonys find their charms have faded with the season's flowers. Of course there will be convenient branches to hang an unstrung harp upon: the exotic note of beauty will be complete.

ABOUT TEETHING

A child generally has its first tooth through at the age of six months, and the last tooth of the milk set appears at about the end of the second year. During this period the child is said to be teething, and all the ailments from which it suffers at the time are put down to teething. It is true that the discomfort of the teeth coming through makes the child fretful and restless, but it is a mistake to attribute every symptom of illhealth to the teething. Most often the symptoms are not due to teething at all, but to some error in the feeding. The child is given too much or too little, or it is fed too often, or it is fed on the wrong kind of food.

DISPROVED

The man who said there is always room at the top never tried an upper berth.—Edmonton Journal.

PRACTICE DIFFERS

In India the dead are burned, and England makes it hot for the live ones.—Nelson News.

LIBERTY STILL EXISTS

A hick town is a place in which nobody cares a darn where you park.—Brantford Expositor.

YOUTH

Youth smiles, he bears a crown upon his brow,
And bids thee play for blisses beyond price,
But in his purse he bears but loaded dice.
His swallow's wings will bear him swiftly enow,
In keeping troth he is not over nice.
Youth smiles, he bears a crown upon his brow,
And bids thee play for blisses beyond price.
Distrust him, though he swear a solemn vow,
He throws not save with practice and device,
Thou shalt win dreams, shapes, feignings, sun-kist ice.
Youth smiles, he bears a crown upon his brow,
He bids thee play for blisses beyond price,
But in his purse he bears but loaded dice.

KENNETH HARE.

RAIN SONG

Rain that is winged of the wind,
With a gray small voice of pain,
Oh lash the windows of my heart
Until it dream again.

EARL DANIELS.

MIXED DATES

"Oh, George, I'm sorry I called you Jimmie. I was thinking this was Thursday!"—London Mail.

THIS IS CRUEL

He—You know I speak just as I think.

She—Yes, but more often—Life.

DURANT CARS

Shanghai Motors

Sales results during the past week have been most gratifying, and our present stock of cars is almost depleted.

Most severe tests have been made by the purchasers of these cars, and in every instance, the claims of the makers have been fully justified.

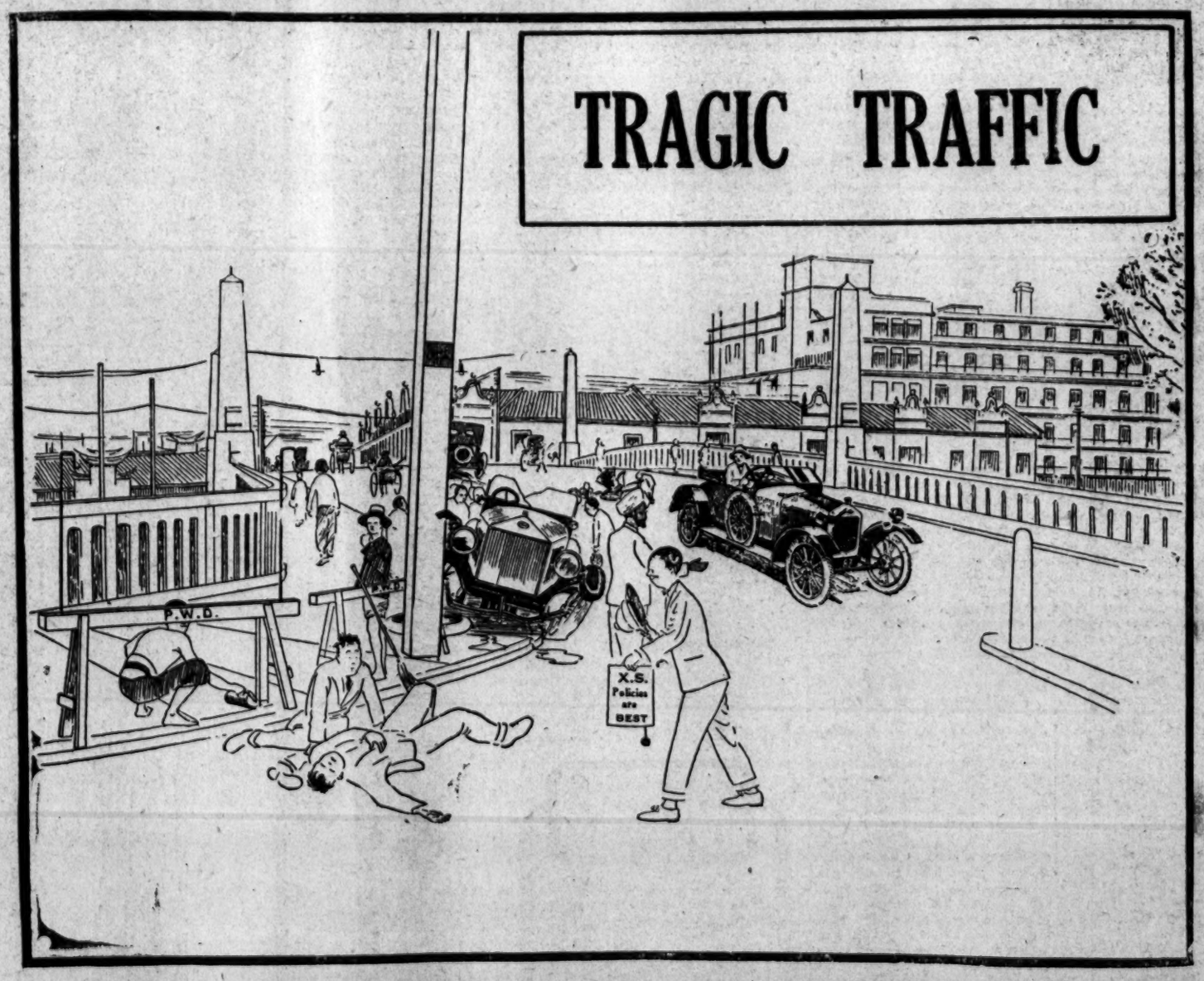
There can be no mistake in purchasing these cars, as the component parts are standards of the automotive engineering world, and the exceptional value and service you will derive from them makes the STAR and DURANT leaders in their class.

The STAR, as a light car, has no competitor or equal, as to construction, appearance, price and performance.

Our satisfaction and confidence in the Star and Durant is evidenced by our ordering a second shipment of twenty—five cars to arrive shortly.

Shanghai Motors
F. W. SCHLOBOHM, *Manager.*
U298 Wei Hai Wei Road
Phone W. 1860

STAR CARS



MANY A LITTLE MAN ISN'T STRONG ENOUGH TO CARRY AROUND A BIG OPINION OF HIMSELF

China Press Sports

IT IS MORE COMFORTING TO GIVE YOURSELF AWAY THAN TO REALISE YOU HAVE BEEN SOLD

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY, APRIL 22, 1923

S.A.S. TRACK MEN VICTORS OVER KASHING

Local Athletes In Easy Win, 115 To 22

TWO RECORDS GO

Half-Mile And 120-Yard Hurdle Marks Bettered

American School track and field athletes competing against the Kashing Recreation Club in a dual meet yesterday were easy victors by a score of 115 to 22. The meet was held on the Kashing track and was witnessed by a good number of American School students, and students from the Kashing High School.

The Chinese athletes competing showed great sportsmanship, fighting to the last in every event, and with a bit of training should prove a good match for Hangchow, whom they will meet next Friday. The Kashing men ran hard in the relay, although hopelessly outdistanced from the start, and it was noticeable that all the Kashing entries in the longer runs finished and did not give up till the last.

McDaniel was the high point man for the winners, with 18 points to his credit. He was first in the 120-yard low hurdles, the 120-yard high hurdles, the pole vault, and second in the high jump. Lipson also performed well, with his first in the discus throw, seconds in the 100-yard dash, and the broad jump, and his third place in the shotput.

The state of the track prevented the making of any records in the 220 and the quarter as the curves were much too sharp and not banked. The times were slow, but creditable considering the conditions under which they were made.

NEW RECORDS MADE

Two new records were hung up by the American School men, and one was equalled. Dyson created a surprise in the century by winning over Lipson and Brewster, in 11 1-5, fast running on a track full of holes. This equalled the record made by Elterich three years ago. Tommy Grafton and Fisher had a hard race in the half-mile, each passing and repassing the other several times, Grafton finally reaching the tape a few yards ahead of the captain, the time being 2:14, which bettered the record made last year by Herbert Waters, by four and three-fifths seconds. McDaniel won out in the high hurdles in an exciting race, in 20 4-5, three-fifths of a second faster than his own record made three seasons ago.

There were no records established in the field; the ground was very soft, and good jumping was out of the question.

A big party of rooters from the high school accompanied the team to Kashing, and assisted materially towards bringing about the final outcome. Ten men received letters.

The summary follows:

THE SUMMARIES

100-yard Dash

Dyson (SAS) won, Lipson (SAS) second, Brewster (SAS) third, Chang (KRC) fourth. Time: :11 1-5. (Equals American School Record).

Shot Put

R. Squires (SAS) won, Antonlantx (SAS) second, Lipson (SAS) third, Wang, (KRC) fourth. Distance: 33 feet 2 inches.

Half-Mile Run

Grafton (SAS) won, Fisher (SAS) second, Pilley (SAS) third, Ko (KRC) fourth. Time: 2:14. (New American School Record).

Running Broad Jump

Brewster (SAS) won, Lipson (SAS) second, R. Squires (SAS) third, Lah (KRC) fourth. Distance: 17 feet 4 inches.

440-Yard Dash

Pierce (SAS) won, Lawton (SAS) second, Rawlinson (SAS) third, Wo (KRC) fourth. Time: 26 2-5.

Running High Jump

Huisinga (SAS) won, McDaniel (SAS) second, Yang (KRC) third, Chang (KRC) fourth. Height: 4 feet 10 inches.

Discus Throw

Lipson (SAS) won, R. Squires (SAS) second, Wang, (KRC) third, Mo (KRC) fourth. Distance: 82 feet 4 inches.

220-Yard Dash

Pierce (SAS) won, Brewster (SAS) second, R. Squires (SAS)

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

(Here is the law that will make England Dry if it is approved. This is the startling headline that caught my eye last night in our Evening News. But it wasn't approved—and that's that!)

Can you tell me why
A nation that's dry
Can better descry
Than you or I
On how many toes
A Pussyfoot goes?
A nation that's dry
Has reason to pause
And consider the clause
In its Pussyfoot laws.
For Pussyfoot paws
Are full of sharp claws
Ah, the hems and the haws
Of our thirsty papas!

For Pussyfoot Raws Are full of sharp Claws. Ah, the hems and the haws of our thirsty papas!

* * *

Holloway and his band of fine players will be back again in Shanghai this week.

The actor manager intends to put on "Bulldog Drummond," "The Bat" and "The Second Mrs. Tanquaray." All these plays have proved immensely popular here, and are being repeated by request. I think that "Bulldog Drummond" will be the offering for next Saturday week. Claud Allister takes the name part, and he gives a fine portrayal, following closely in the steps of his late manager Gerald du Maurier.

I note that Gerald du Maurier is at present scoring another big success in "The Dancers" at Wyndham's Theater, London. The authorship of this play is given on the program to Hubert Parsons, but it is an open secret that it was written by du Maurier himself, in collaboration with Miss Viola Tree. It is just the sort of play that an accomplished actor and actress would write. It is full of the lines and situations that appeal naturally to the average audience. It has its little lesson to teach, but the motif does not intrude obscif too prominently.

The "purpose" is evidently this: "that excessive addiction to night-clubs and cigarettes, and fox-trotting is likely to prove fatal to the soul of a young girl of an impressionable temperament." Quite a good play for local consumption. I give herewith a brief plot of the play.

The scene opens in a bar in Western Canada, which is kept by a young Englishman known as Tony. Among Tony's clients is a pretty girl called Maxine—otherwise "Swan Face"—who is very much in love with him, and is at no pains to conceal the fact. Tony is within an ace of succumbing to her fascinations, but, being both an idealist and a sentimentalist, he cannot banish from his mind the image of Una Lowry, the girl he left behind him—long ago—in England. For Tony it must be either Una—or no one. When, a few minutes later, the tidings arrive that, owing to a death in the family, Tony has succeeded to the Earldom of Chievely, he makes up his mind that it shall be Una.

Accordingly the next scene is laid in London. We meet Una. She is a young lady of the period, a Society butterfly, with—apparently—no interest in life save that of having "a good time." That "good time" was to mean for her much misery, for one night, at a dance, she had given herself to Evan Carruthers, a silly and hot-blooded boy of nineteen. That was the secret she kept from her former lover.

In the meanwhile, Maxine has made a European reputation as a dancer. She receives numerous offers of marriage, including one from a Duke, and another from Carruthers, the seducer of Una. But she still hungers for Tony, and when Carruthers—behaving for the first time in his life like a gentleman—brings Tony and Maxine together the inevitable happens. One feels that there will yet be happiness in store for both of them.

* * *

IN THE SPRING TRA-LA

(Spring is here. At least it ought to be. I was in a certain well known club one day last week, and after a mild tiffin retired for forty winks. I never got them. Some of my more elderly neighbors had bad coughs.

A touch of Spring is in the air
As to the club on foot I fare,
And, seated in my favorite nook,
Embark upon a thrilling book.

In vain, for soon that potent fell
The deadly eucalyptus smell,
Betrays in an adjoining chair
Our pride *malade imaginaire*.

Now well or ill, he looses off
A raucous artificial cough.
If it were genuine I should be
The last to grudge him sympathy.

Besides, his yelping loud and deep
Wakes still another from his sleep;
And this chap, when he clears his throat
Prompts language that I dare not quote.

O Spring, our blessing and our bane
Why can't you banish from your train,
With Turks and infidels and scoffers
The fatal razz of whooping coughers?

* * *

AN REVOIR TO "S. J."

"Sarah Jane" Deeks left the shores of the Whangpoo last night for England, and he does not know whether he will be coming back or not. Well, he's done very well in the looking after people's lives. He can settle down in some nice little resort at Home and be very comfortable. But he wont. When I said "Good Bye" to him yesterday afternoon he said "No, au revoir." Of course he couldn't stay in England after living out here for the last fifteen years or more. He has made himself quite a figure in local circles. I'm not referring to the waist that has hidden his feet for so long, but to

(Continued on Page 2)

S. R. A. Rifle Meet Donations

Mr. A. M. Collaco, Secretary and Treasurer of the S. R. A. acknowledges with thanks donations to the S. R. A. Rifle Meeting 1923, from the following: Messrs.

Asia Banking Corporation	$10.00
Banque de L'Indo-Chine	10.00
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. China	20.00
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10.00
China Mail S. S. Co.	5.00
China Merchants S. N. Co.	20.00
Chung Foo Union Bank	30.00
Commercial Press, Ltd.	20.00
Ho Lo-sang	5.00
John Prentice	10.00
Lao Kiu Chwung	20.00
Lao Kiu Luen	10.00
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Shanghai, Branch	10.00
Ningshao S. S. Nav. Co.	20.00
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	10.00
Shanghai Import and Export Company	5.00
The General Electrical Co. of China, Ltd.	10.00
The Ningpo Commercial Bank	30.00
The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	10.00
The Shanghai Times	10.00
Union Insce. Society of Canton, Ltd.	5.00
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.	10.00
P. Takata	15.00
	$305.00
Previously acknowledged	1,218.00
Total	$1,523.00

CANTONESE GIRLS BEAT ELIZA YATES BASKETBALL SIX

Shung Tak School Girls Are Still Undefeated Champs

The Shung Tak Cantonese Girls' School basketball team, which has never been defeated by any Chinese girls' school team, scored a victory yesterday afternoon over the Eliza Yates Memorial Girls' School sextet. The game was staged in the Eliza gym.

Both teams were in tip-top form and the players representing both teams were well up in the sport. The winning team showed better form and thus came out with a score of 16-13. The line-up of the teams was as follows:

S. T. S. 16		E. Y. S. 13
Gladys Lee	lf	Sun Jong Tsue
Jannie Pang	rf	Wei Tsung Yei
Mary Chang	c	Kwok We Tak
Rose Woo	sc	Lily Zia
Anna Chin	lg	Roslaind Zau
Mary Chan	rg	Gertrude Ziao

Goals from floor: Gladys Lee, 5; Jennie Pang, 3; Sun Jong Tsue, 2; Wei Tsung Yei, 3.

Foul balls: Wei Tsung Yei, 3.

Referee: Mr. Yok. Timer: Miss Lyne and Mr. Yu. Umpire: Mr. Yee. Scorer: Miss Marlowe.

∴ Mr. Oxley Cumming ∴

A SKETCH by Juel Madsen of the well known cricketer, dog fancier, and owner of "Old Bill."

SPORTSMEN HERE SAY BON VOYAGE TO. S. J. DEEKS

Veteran Cricketer Sails For Home On Empress Of Russia

Many local cricketers and amateur dramatic enthusiasts gathered yesterday at the jetty to wish bon voyage to Mr. S. J. Deeks and to express their sincere regret at his departure and give voice to the hope that he may return to Shanghai and resume his active course here once more.

Mr. Deeks sailed for home by the liner Empress of Russia, after seventeen years of residence in China. While in Shanghai he was one of the best known figures on the local cricket field and with his departure is lost one of the best wicket-keepers ever to work behind the stumps here. Mr. Deeks was also very active in the Amateur Dramatic Club, while during the war his work in behalf of various war funds was so untiring and successful as to gain him the award of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Deeks came to China in 1906 after serving through the South African War. He was one of the first British settlers in East Africa. From the time of his arrival in Shanghai until his resignation of the post of Agency Manager recently, Mr. Deeks had been associated with the China Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Clay Pigeon Club Annual Meeting Is Next Tuesday

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club will be held at the Shanghai Club on Tuesday at 5:15 p.m., when a large attendance of members is desired.

Members who are willing to serve on the Committee for the following year are requested to communicate with the honorary secretary, Mr. A. E. Stewart, before the date of the meeting.

The report and accounts shows that the Club rolls for 1922 listed 63 members, consisting of 30 shooting members, 15 non-shooting, 12 absent and 6 honorary.

On Witnessing The New Del Monte Ballet

BY W. BRUCE LOCKHART

It takes many kinds of people to make a world, but it takes only one kind of people—pretty, young people—to make a successful ballet.

The management of the Del Monte Cafe have succeeded in giving Shanghai a most graceful and artistic Egyptian Ballet to which all the goodness-gracious people of Shanghai may go with perfect propriety and to their own considerable enjoyment.

I turned up at the Del Monte one evening last week and found a top-hole show in progress, singers, dancers, and ballet all complete. Pretty faces, pretty arms, pretty dressing, pretty posing, and pretty well everything that one usually hopes to find (and usually does not) and, in this case, did!

I am told that the corps de ballet of a dozen or more under the direction of the Ballet Master and Mistress, Mons. and Madame Jan Dameradzki, both of whom graduated during nine years service with the Grande Imperial Ballet of Warsaw, were hand picked at Harbin by the management itself.

There is one most pretty and charming young lady, Mdlle Ada Rayevskaka, who dances a Cossack Caucasian dance in a white tunic trimmed with lambs' wool and saxe blue pants which is an exceedingly effective piece of work and brought her well-deserved applause and two and three re-calls. Mdlle Rayevskaia takes her work seriously both in her special turns and when taking her part in the ballet which she leads, (first of the front line right hand, corner) with considerable distinction and grace.

There is another young lady, Mdlle Lydia Reuben from Petrograd, whose speciality is Oriental dances, and one in particular which she makes a popular success of is the dance from "Ayesha," and also a dance tone of the ballad "Baderka."

It is not uninteresting to note that amongst this bevy of pretty Russian girls there is an American girl, Miss Elvira Petty, who is a most refined; or should I say, restrained?—Hula Hula dancer in addition to giving several other character numbers. I was told that Miss Petty's nickname amongst her Russian comrades is "Pretty Petty" and that

(Continued on Page 3)

FREDDY WELSH TO TRY "COME BACK" IN NATIVE LAND

Former Light Weight Champion Returns To England

Freddy Welsh, once lightweight champion of the world, is returning to England.

Over there, his native land, though Welsh is now an American citizen, he hopes to "come back"—to become an active figure again in the domain over which he once was king.

Six years ago, in the old Manhattan Casino in Harlem, Welsh lost his title to Benny Leonard. The referee, Kid McPartland, stopped the fight, with Welsh reeling along the ropes, punch-dizzy.

Since then Welsh, now thirty-seven years old, has fought few battles. He is undertaking a difficult task in attempting to overcome the years of idleness, the strangle hold of Time.

Welsh, always an intelligent fellow, displays keen judgment in selecting England as the scene of his "come back" effort.

Over there the game is not as rough and rugged as it is in America. The experience of Ted-Kid Lewis shows what a boxer can do there.

Ted-Kid Lewis, English-born, held the welterweight championship of the world. He lost it to Jack Britton, was beaten by a number of ordinary welters in the country and was regarded as "all through."

He returned to England, and in rapid succession won the welterweight, middleweight and light heavyweight titles over there Lewis at his best was never as intelligent, never as good a boxer as Welsh.

Welsh will be accompanied to England by Humbert J. Fugazy, a wealthy sportsman, who had much to do with Welsh's rise to fame long ago, and who also assisted in the development of Jack Sharkey, once crack bantamweight boxer.

Fugazy's father, now eighty-five years old, is the oldest Italian banker in New York City. The son is well known as a patron of boxing.

If Welsh finds that he is unable to cope with the English lightweights and welterweights, he will devote himself to a study of the European boxing field with a view to bringing the best of the boxers back to America with him.

In his day, Welsh was one of the greatest defensive boxers the game

(Continued on Page 2)

Rain-Soaked Track Fails To Bother Ponies; Good Races On Kiangwan Track

Crowd Smaller Than Usual Because Of Drizzly Weather—Fair-sized Dividends—Dead Heat In Eleventh Race

Rainy weather, which made the already heavy track worse as each race was run, and a crowd smaller than is usual at Kiangwan were the chief features of the races on the Kiangwan track yesterday afternoon.

Despite the heavy going, however several exceptionally good races from the points-of-view of both the plungers and the mere spectators were on the program. Many, however, did not wait to see the last race which provided the closest finish of the afternoon, Sea Crest, ridden by Mr. Soong, and Dawning Star, with Mr. A. N. Dallas up crossing the tape like twin ponies. Unable to apply Mr. Einstein's theory of a bending ray of light which might have solved the puzzle the judges called it a dead heat.

The complete results were:

1.—The Novices Race, 1¼ mile. lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss' br. Peterfield, Mr. Edgar 156—1
Mr. Sabre's grey Naturalist, Mr. Encarnacao 148—2
Messrs. William McBain and Neville's dk. ch. Kennington, Mr. Greig 155—3

Also ran: Kilmarnock (Sokoloff), Ikoma (Tomono), Arbor Day (P. C. Wu), Day Star (Spencer), Ownership (Morimoto), Haining (G. Pollock).

RECS CELEBRATE TRIPLE VICTORY OF PAST SEASON

Dinner Signalises Winning Of League Shield, Skottowe And Charity Cups

Gathered together for the celebration of a three-ply sporting victory of extraordinary note, some 75 members and guests of the Shanghai Recreation Club met at the club house last evening for a dinner and smoker.

The triumphs being signalised were the "Recs" winning during the past season of the Football League Shield, the Skottowe Cup and the Charity Cup, a truly tremendous achievement.

In point of fact the dinner-smoker might have been designated as the celebration of a long series of football conquests. The season just past marked the Recs' tenth winning in 13 years of the League Shield, while the team has taken the Skottowe Cup no less than eight times since 1909 and has won the Charity Cup four times. During the last season the Recs never lost a game—playing ten in all and winning seven, while three were drawn.

The affair last evening was presided over by Mr. E. E. Lever, president of the Club, who introduced Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow as master of ceremonies.

Mr. Graham-Barrow proved a highly entertaining director of activities for the excellent program given, telling stories and providing humorous introductions for the various speakers and other entertainers. Mr. Raggett, with Mr. Howard accompanying him at the piano, gave several songs which were joyously received; Mr. Kortright put the inimitable "Jimmie" and "Lizzie" through one of their customary delightful dialogue and Mr. Willie Clifford, representing the Football Club, sang a clever parody dedicated to the Recs.

Talks were given by, R. P. Phillips and Frank Jones, Patsy Madar officiated at the piano for several selections, Barney Barnes gave a whistling solo and Harry Landers gave an imitation as other features in the extensive and merry program.

During the evening Mr. Lever presented medals to the various members of the team and Captain Ernie Mears, on behalf of the team, presented a beautiful shield engraved with the names of the players to Mr. N. J. Hughes, secretary of the Recs Football Section.

Mr. C. Hampson, secretary of the Football Association, was present as a guest, as was also Mr. Willie Campbell, of the Marine Engineers Football Club, who spoke on behalf of the guests, and representatives of the other football clubs and organisations.

The arrangements for the highly successful fair were in the hands of Mr. John L. Wade.

West Lake (Maitland), Tower Bridge (Hughes), Co-Operation (S. Liu).

Won by 1 length; 1 length. Time: 2:53.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, Dividend $9.30; place 1st $6.60, 2nd $44.80, 3rd $11.40.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 277, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 59, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 255.

Unplaced—112, 148, 35, 205, 230, 272, 113, 319 and 70.

2.—The Sprint Race, 5 furlongs. lbs.

Messrs. Lieu Bros. and Co.'s bay Association, Mr. Haimovitch .....155—1
Mr. Day's ches. Commonland, Mr. A. N. Dallas 157—2
Mrs. Wm. McBain's dun Kweilki, Mr. Knoll ..154—3

Also ran: Man-of-War (Morimoto), Happy Day (Y. Wong), Derbyshire (P. C. Wu), The Zebra (J. Liou), and Greyhound (Liddell).

Won by ½ length; ¾ length. Time: 1:19.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, Dividend $49.70; place 1st $14.50, 2nd $8.40, 3rd $7.70.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 119, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 280, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 51.

Unplaced—349, 362, 241, 153, 428 and 140.

3.—The Merchants' Cup, 1¼ mile. lbs.

Messrs. Chow Bros.'s bay Niccolite, Mr. J. Liou 155—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' ch. Ellerfield, Mr. Heard..153—2
Mr. Tucksing's bay Century Star, Mr. A. N. Dallas .....149—3

Also ran: Hajima (Morimoto), Coonelicot (S. Liou), Lordship (Y. Wong), and Vanguard (Macdonnell).

Won by 2 lengths; 1 lengths. Time: 2:52 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, Dividend $24.40; place 1st $6.40, 2nd $5.60, 3rd $8.20.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 346, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 361, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 510.

Unplaced—329, 599, 530.

4.—The Open Steeplechase, a handicap, 2 miles. lbs.

Messrs. N. L. Sparke and D. Brand's bay Wild Chance, Mr. Sparke ..157—1
Mr. Wm. McBain's bay Patapouff, Mr. Springfield 160—2
Capt. Bahnson's cr. Nordborg, Mr. Stand-Lund 149—3

Also ran: Longfellow (Liddell), Tussore (Elliott), Pastures New (Beith), Micawber (Maitland), Peter Pan (Heinzerling), Wee Mac (Moon), and National Union (J. Hayes).

Won by 2 lengths; 1½ lengths. Time: 5:04 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, Dividend $28.90; place 1st $8.70, 2nd $8.40, 3rd $15.30.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 511, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 58, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 465.

Unplaced—217, 348, 122, 236, 507, 477 and 44.

5.—The Eastern Plate, 1 mile. lbs.

Mr. Gilpin's grey Full House, Mr. Knoll .....152—1
Mr. K. Y. Loo's bay Golden Chrysanthemum, Mr. Bremner .....163—2*
Mr. Sing Ding's grey Oxford Down, Mr. S. Liu 157—2*

*Dead heat.

Also ran: Petzite (J. Liou), Galenite (Wm. Hu), Mistylight (Moon), and The Oriole (Hill).

Won by two lengths. Time: 2:18.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, Dividend $28.60; place 1st $7.00, 2nd $6.00, 2nd $6.70.

CASH SWEEP

1st Pony Ticket No. 123, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 693, and Pony Ticket No. 265. Dead Heat.

Unplaced—82, 83, 87, 708 and 571.

6.—The Oakfield Cup, 1 mile. lbs.

Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Wylesfield, Heard ....155—1
Messrs. Chow Bros. bay Covellite, J. Liou .....152—2
Mr. J. H. Tam's chesnut Speedy Fellow, Hill ..152—3

Won by 3 lengths; ¾ length. Time: 2:14 1-5.

PARI-MUTUEL

For Win, Dividend $35.80; place

1st $9.00, 2nd $13.10, 3rd $6.70.
CASH SWEEP
1st Pony Ticket No. 505, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 379, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 556.
Unplaced—469, 772, 668, 534, 511, 644, 189, 455, 630, 327, 452 and 45.
7.—The Visitor's Selling Plate, ¾ mile.
lbs.
Messrs. Fay And Seth's grey Christmas Sale, Heard 149—1
Mr. Wm. McBain's chesnut Twenty-Two Carat, Greig .....147—2
Mr. Day's roan Retrospective, A. N. Dallas .....150—3
Also ran: Sottrinston (Rea), Small Dragon (Haimovitch) Crusader (Macdonnell), Citizenship (Y. Wong), Dynmeter (Morimoto), Tone (Bremner), Hanyang (G. Pollock), Click Clack (Sokoloff), First Chance (Knoll) Brown Diamond (W. Hu), Yukon Star (A. N. Dallas), Forest Dream (Maitland).
Won by 3 lengths. ½ length. Time: 1:37.
PARI-MUTUEL
For Win, Dividend $19.40; place 1st $7.60, 2nd $17.50, 3rd $7.50.
CASH SWEEP
1st Pony Ticket No. 329, 2nd Pony Ticket No. 447, 3rd Pony Ticket No. 601.
Unplaced—878, 334, 538, 339, 850, 80, 678, 739, 820, 125, 87, 669, 574, 643, 34, 863, 321, 637, and 648.
8.—The April Handicap, 1¼ mile.
Mr. Henry Morriss' grey Patsfield, Morriss .....151—1
Mr. Wm. McBain's and Neville's chesnut, Greig .....147—2
Mr. San Sing's chesnut Allimeter, Haimovitch .....144—3
Won by: 3 lengths, 2 lengths. Time—3:52 3-5.
Also ran: Active Fellow (Soong), Friendship (Wong), Aceps Caustic (Spencer), Oldsmobile (S. Liou), Baycroft (Liddell), Tea Money (Knoll), Linconshire (MacDonnell), Akashi (Morimoto), Oklahoma (Sokoloff), Skylight (Hughes), Waterlily (Maitland), Paper Money (Wm. Hu), White Iris (Edgar), Seafield (Springfield), The Chimley (P. C. Wu), Wicked Eyes (Haimovitch), Twinkling Star (Moon), The Deerhound (J. Liou) and Happy New Year (Rea).
PARI MUTUEL
For win, dividend $12.60, plaes 1st $7.10, 2nd $23.20, 3rd $17.40.
Cash Sweeps'—1st pony ticket No. 776, 2nd 24, 3rd 831. Unplaced—639, 811, 93 and 412.
9.—The Citizens Plate, 9 furlongs.
Mr. Leaf's bay Galopin (Macdonnell) .....150—1
Messrs. Arnold and Sassoon's chesnut Roman Victory (Hill) .....157—2
Messrs. Chow Bros. dun Stibnite (Wm. Hu).....155—3
Won by Short head; 4 lengths. Time—2:36 3-5.
Also ran: Easy Money (Wong), The Teloo (Knoll), Little Inspector (Collaco), and Ikoma (J. Liou).
PARI-MUTUEL
For Win Div. $79.40, place 1st $23.00, 2nd $12.70, 3rd $13.20.
CASH SWEEP
1st Pony Ticket No. 785
2nd " " " 798
3rd " " " 635
Unplaced: 226, 253, 564, 45, 506.
10.—The Langham Plate, 7 furlongs.
Mr. San Sing's grey Aermoter, Haimovitch .....158—1
Mr. Liddell's grey Carlington, Liddell .....153—2
Mrs. William McBain's bay Artful Dodger, Patterson 155—3
Won by: 3 lengths; 4 lengths. Time—1:56 4-5.
Also ran: Mastership (Wong), Spotted Dragon (Haimovitch), Shooting Star (A. N. Dallas), Grangefield (Heard) and West Lake (P. C. Wu).
PARI-MUTUEL
For win, dividend $22.30, place 1st $9.50, 2nd $11.80 3rd $30.90.
Cash Sweeps'—1st pony ticket No. 406, 2nd 652, 3rd 814. Unplaced—226, 286, 505, 175, 135, 580.
11.—The Consolation Plate, 1¼ mile.
Mr. Sing Ding's roan Sea Crest Mr. Soong ..152 D.H.
Mr. Tuck Sing's bay Dawning Star Mr. A. N. Dallas .....155 D.H.
Messrs. T. T. Chow and Co. cream The Chatl Mr. J. Liou .....149—3
Dead heat; 2 lengths.
Time 3:32 2-5.
Also ran: Pennyfield (Heard), Larceny (Edgar), Shake Down (Springfield), Petzite (J. Liou) Pilgrim (Greig) and Derbyshire (Wm. Hu).
PARI MUTUEL
For Win. Div. $3.70 D.H. $24.70 D.H. place 1st $6.40, 2nd $10.90, 3rd $7.90.
CASH SWEEP
1st Pony Ticket No. 564 D.H. 2nd Pony Ticket No. 453 D.H. 3rd Pony Ticket No. 345.
Unplaced: 534, 18, 92, 595, 669, 720 and 455.

Freddy Welsh To Try "Come Back" In Native Land

(Continued from Page 1)

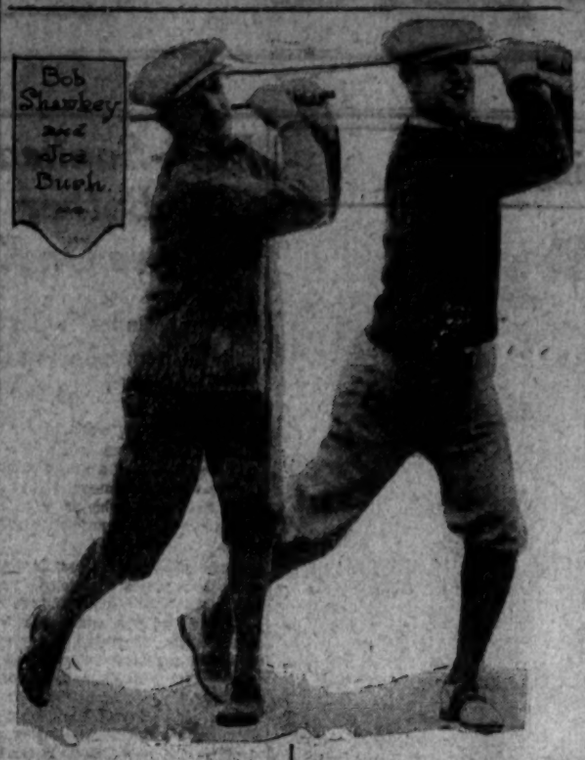
has ever known, almost as great as Jack Johnson, the negro heavyweight, pastmaster of defense.

Welsh won the lightweight title from Willie Ritchie in England in 1914, getting the referee's decision after twenty rounds. Ritchie's trip overseas to fight Welsh was perhaps the most ill-advised journey ever made by a ring champion.

It was a foregone conclusion that Welsh would out-score Ritchie at boxing under the English system of registering points.

Welsh had been fighting six or seven years when he won the title. His best ring days were really behind him. The last two or three years of his championship tenure were spent in defeating tough opponents by merely Out-thinking them.

Joe Bush And Bob Shawkey



"BULLET" Joe Bush and Bob Shawkey, pitchers, of the New York Yankees, are playing golf in their training at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Harvard Crew May Visit Japan

Cambridge, April 16.—Japanese students at Harvard are seeking to acquire the knack of rowing in an eight-oared shell and have about completed organisation of a crew. Seven Japanese obtained permission for the use of a shell, explaining that they hoped to learn enough about American oarsmanship to give instruction to Japanese collegians on their return to their own country. The students suggested that steps might be taken to invite a Harvard crew to visit Japan within a year or two.

Brookes Selects Australian Tennis Team

(Reuter's Service)

Melbourne, April 21.—Mr. Norman Brookes, the sole selector, in announcing that he has selected Messrs. Anderson, Hawkes, Schlesinger and McInnes to represent Australia in the Davis Cup matches, concurs with the Association's view that a weaker team should not be despatched. Mr. Brookes questions the wisdom of Australia competing annually owing to the heavy expense and the business inconvenience of those selected.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

his manifold activities in this Settlement.

Deeks has been a worker. Apart from his bread-and-butter work he has thrown himself into most of our recreations. His cheery smile has many and many a time put fresh life into a dispirited comrade. He has a certain blunt way of expressing himself, and at times I believe he invents his own vocabulary. It is very effective.

Deeks is a sportsman. He has given many a good exhibition with the bat for the S.C.C. He is an Interporter. Deeks also sings. I suppose he will go on singing. He thought he could act. He was a very valued member of our A.D.C. But he can't act. Oh, no. He can do everything but that.

His efforts brought many thousands of dollars to the coffers of war funds. It was Deeks who arranged the first big vaudeville show at the Lyceum, soon after war broke out. His motto was "Everythin' for nothin'." He made ten thousand Mex.

Well, we will miss "Sarah Jane" but he'll come back. He will never be able to resist. "The Call of the East." It is "Au revoir" and not "Good Bye."

* * *

Have you ever tried to board a tram at mid-day? Why do we all seem to want just the same tram? This is the song of the tram—

Let us begin it
By cursing the furies who fight
And who bite every night
To get in it;
The folk who see red, and who tread on the dead,
And jump with a slam,
And who step on your face
In the race
For a place
In the tram.

* * *

May Heaven defend you.
They 'll rend you,
Up-end you
(I carry the marks)
This meek looking, sleeking looking, weak looking clique
With Bolshevist "Damns"
Inflamed at the thought
That they ought
To have caught
Much earlier trams.

* * *

This is a song of the tram,
A ballad of sorrow,
A grey sort of lay
Of Today
And a greyer tomorrow;
A dismal, abysmal, chaotic, neurotic creation.
Of one
Who was done
In the jam
Of the tram.

* * *

If the weather is only a little more considerate we ought to see our cricketers out tomorrow practising for all they are worth to get "eyes in" and "find spots" in order to meet and defeat the team that is visiting us from Hongkong on the seventeenth day of next month.

We ought to be able to put up a strong side. We still have Captain Barrett. He doesn't allow the passing years to have much effect upon him. He looks every bit as good today as he did fifteen years ago. I shouldn't be a bit surprised to find him, when like Maclayon—well over fifty—still scoring centuries.

Billings is still bowling. He isn't putting on the pace that he used to, but he makes up for that with his head work. O'Hara is either back or will be very soon. He can pitch a ball on a threepenny bit. That easy left arm swing of his makes many a batsman take the long, long trail to the pavilion. Allison is as keen as ever. Barnes wants to get behind the wicket. He is keeping himself fit by blowing a whistle. Splendid training for the wind. Hayward, Leach, Wainwright, Harry Ollerdessen, Torry Wilson, C. E. Ollerdessen are all available. We have lots of good material to pick from. All we want now is a smiling sun and a good pitch.

S. A. S. Track Men Victors Over Kashing

(Continued from Page 1)

third, Wang (KRC) fourth. Time: 59 1-5.

120-yard Low Hurdles

McDaniel (SAS) won, Wright (SAS) second, Yang (KRC) third, Wang (KRC) fourth. No time taken.

120-yard High Hurdles

McDaniel (SAS) won, Yang (KRC) second, Wang (KRC) third, Davies (SAS) fourth. Time: 20 4-5. (New American School Record).

1-Mile Run

Hager (SAS) won, McGinnis (SAS) second, Lawton (SAS) third, Van Hook (KRC) fourth. Time: 5:22 1-5.

Pole Vault

McDaniel (SAS) won, C. Squires (SAS) second, Pilley (SAS) third, Lang (KRC) fourth. Height: Nine feet.

Relay

American School team, composed of Rawlinson, Pilley, Fisher, Lawton, and Pierce: won.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely cure may be administered. Those who have them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All genuine bear name and address, MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.

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The New Improved Gillette is packed with 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 keen shaving edges—no honing, no stropping).
In the box with the Gillette diamond trademark, at all good stores and bazaars. Buy yours today.
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For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.
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5. Micrometric Precision
The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.
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S. M. P. Rifle Meeting Entries

The list of the entries and handicaps for the Spring Rifle meeting of the Municipal Police tomorrow, and the drawing for the ladies prizes at the same meet were announced by Mr. C. Mills, Hon. Sec., last night as follows:

Name	Handicap Owes	Receives
P. S. Craik	0	0
P. C. Collison	0	0
S. I. Mills	3	0
P. S. Phillips	0	3
P. C. Brownrigg	0	0
Insp. Crookdake	0	2
P. S. Long	3	0
P. S. Lovell	1	0
P. S. Holt	0	5
P. S. Morgan	0	3
P. C. Grubb	2	0
Insp. Coghlan	3	0
D. S. McGregor	0	2
S. I. Ganley	0	3
P. S. Hall	0	3
P. C. Dorrell	0	0
P. S. Groves	1	0
S. I. Mackintosh	0	0
D. S. I. Quayle	0	3
P. S. Walker	0	0
P. S. Thurgood	0	3
P. C. West	0	1
P. C. Mackie	0	0
P. C. Campbell	0	0
P. C. Ware	0	3
D. S. I. Conduit	2	0
P. S. Shellswell	0	1
P. C. Aukett	0	3
Supt. Wilson	2	0
P. S. Sharman	3	0
S. I. Adams	0	3
P. C. Wade	0	0
P. C. Martin	0	3
P. S. Diprose	2	0
P. C. Godfrey	0	0
P. C. Biggs	0	3
P. S. Higgs	2	0
P. C. Mayne	0	0
P. S. McRobbie	0	2
P. S. Taylor	1	0
P. S. Wood	0	0
P. S. Bournes	0	0
P. C. Malone	2	0
C. I. R. C. Aiers	0	3
P. S. Watson	3	0
Warder O'Rourke	0	0
R. M. Jordon	0	0
Warder Chisholm	0	3
P. S. Ling	0	2
D. S. I. Ross	1	0
D. S. Hendry	0	2

The drawing for the Ladies Prize was as follows:

Ladies Name	Champion Name
Mrs. C. Mills	D. S. I. Quayle
Miss B. Mills	P. S. Walker
Mrs. Phillips	P. C. Aukett
Mrs. Crookdake	Insp. Coghlan
Mrs. Long	Warder Chisholm
Miss P. Long	P. C. Mayne
Miss R. Long	D. S. McGregor
Mrs. Lovell	Supt. Wilson
Mrs. Coghlan	P. S. Bournes
Mrs. Hall	P. C. Mackie
Mrs. Sale	S. I. Adams
Mrs. Howell	P. S. Taylor
Miss Clark	P. C. Grubb
Mrs. Quayle	P. S. Phillips
Mrs. Clissold	Insp. Crookdake
Mrs. Thurgood	P. S. Hall
Mrs. Walker	P. S. Lovell
Miss G. W. Walker	P. C. Biggs
Mrs. M. Morgan	P. S. Morgan
Mrs. M. Morgan	P. S. Diprose
Mrs. Kiloh	P. C. Campbell
Mrs. Kiloh	P. S. Shellswell
Mrs. Shaw	P. S. Holt
Mrs. Wheeler	P. S. Groves
Miss Wheeler	Warder O'Rourke
Mrs. Eek	P. S. Sharman
Miss Eek	Gaol Printer Jordon
Mrs. Crouch	P. S. Wood
Mrs. Mckenna	P. S. Thurgood
Mrs. J. Watson	P. C. Collison
Mrs. T. M. Wilson	P. C. Dorrell
Mrs. T. E. Wilson	P. S. Long
Mrs. J. J. Brooks	P. C. West
Mrs. R. C. Aiers	P. C. Brownrigg
Mrs. T. Robertson	D. S. I. Conduit
Mrs. B. Aiers	S. I. Ganley
Miss E. Aiers	D. S. Hendry
Mrs. Adams	P. C. Malone
Mrs. Slater	P. S. McRobbie
Mrs. Fairbairn	C. I. Aiers
Miss Fairbairn	P. S. Watson
Mrs. R. C. Aiers	P. C. Ware
Mrs. R. Taylor	P. S. Craik
Miss E. Sullivan	S. I. Mills
Miss Champion	P. S. Ling
Miss Carter	S. I. Mackintosh
Mrs. Ross	P. S. Higgs
Mrs. Ross	D. S. I. Ross

Oh Mr. Gallagher Oh Mr. Gallagher,
Who is that fat lieutenant over there?
Now his name don't sound so sweet,
And he's trying to loose his meat.
There is no sideways on him, so I swear.
Oh Mr. Shean, Oh Mr. Shean,
The way he tries reducing is a scream.
He runs us 'round the bloomin' hall,
We run until we darn near fall.
Does he loose weight Mr. Gallagher?
No, we do Mr. Shean.
Oh Mr. Gallagher, Oh Mr. Gallagher
I see a lanky looy dressed like a dude,
In the summer he's always cool,
On account of his altitude,
While we shorties sweat like h— down near the ground.
Oh, Mr. Shean, Oh, Mr. Shean
He's always dressed up like a move queen
When you want to draw supplies,
You've got to tell a bunch of lies.
Is he Scotch-Armenian, Mr. Gallagher?
Worse, a Yankee, Mr. Shean.
Oh, Mr. Gallagher, Oh, Mr. Gallagher,
Who is the skipper of this wild man tribe?
He's the guy who stands side,
As we drift and pass him by,
And he bawls out things that no one can surmise.
Oh, Mr. Shean, Oh, Mr. Shean,
As we march around the drill hall it's a scream,
He gives a command of God knows what,
But it sounds like belly rot.—Rrrrrump.
Shanghai dialect, Mr. Gallagher?
No Squads right, Mr. Shean.

On Witnessing The Del Monte Ballet

(Continued from Page 1)

she is a great favorite with them all.

The names of the others are, Mdlles Anna Malin, Nina Hunter, Vala Zutova, Tania Stograd, Natalia Larose, Naura Nouvette, Natalia Kazanskaia, and Maria Roman. I may add, perhaps, that they well deserve the continued applause that their work evokes.

This is not all the story either, for there is a quite wonderful singer, Mdlle Canada Davidova, who possesses a Contralto voice of extraordinary power and richness.

Mdlle Davidova, who is a natural singer, has had only about twelve months under the tuition of a Moscow professor, and she sings with an easy grace and charm, which, to me was especially delightful.

If any of my friends happen to read these lines I can only urge them to hop along and hear Mdlle Davidova's rendering of Russian ballads and arias. Several people agreed with me that there was a wonderful appeal in her art which was new to us.

Mdlle Andree de Grcs sings light French chansons pleasingly and was well received by her audience.

Diversion from the magic of music and sentiment is provided by Mr. Frank Shaw, otherwise known as "The Vamp," who in addition to 'Cowbells,' has another good gagging rag—"Can he love me like Kelly can?"—and it is quite in his best Shavian style. You will remember his "Vamp" at the Carlton, even if you missed it at the Red Dog twister.

In conclusion I wish to say that it is the best show of its kind I have ever seen in the Far East and when I saw it the thought occured to me that I rather was getting one on old King Tut, for if Tut had ever seen a ballet as good as this one I'm sure he wouldn't have died so early. Not nearly!

Mister Gallagher And Mr. Shean

(From "The Minute Man," The Weekly Bulletin of The American Co., 3.V.C.)

There are two funny men, the best I've ever seen,
One is Mr. Gallagher the other Mr. Shean.
When those two cronies meet, it surely is a treat,
The things they do, the things they say,
The funny way the greet.
Oh Mr. Gallagher, Oh Mr. Gallagher,
Who is the man in charge of Lewis guns?
On the range he is the boss,
He's always working like a horse,
And he thinks he is an expert, so it seems.
Oh Mr. Shean, Oh Mr. Shean,
As a pistol shot he makes a funny scene,
He couldn't hit the side of a barn,
And the enemy is safe from harm.
Did he make the team, Mr. Gallagher?
No, his car did, Mr. Shean.
Oh Mr. Gallagher, Oh Mr. Gallagher,
Who is that knockneed Sergeant in our platoon?
When the captain says attention,
What he does I will not mention,
But his heels can't get together not at all.
Oh Mr. Shean, Oh Mr. Shean,
By himself he looks just like a whole canteen.
Measures 41 around the waist,
Only 40 'round the chest,
But he's our seargent, Mr. Gallagher,
We can't help that Mr. Shean.

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It will last longer and cost less in the end than any other racquet made.

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JIGGS-YOU ARE THE LUCKIEST GUY IN THE WORLD!
THEY MAY STAY IN BUT YOU'RE COMING OUT WITH ME-
HE'S NOT LUCKY IN EVERYTHING
NOW-EASY MAGGIE-
YOU GET IN THAT CAR DON'T TALK BACK TO ME-YOU HALF-BAKED FISH!
DINTY MOORE
YOU HANDLE ME AS IF YOU WUZ PUTTIN' ME IN A PATROL WAGON!
YOU BETTER DUCK BACK WHEN I LOOK AT YOU-YOU BUM!
OH! THIS IS EASY!
SAY-PAT-DRIVE ME AROUND THE BLOCK AN' MAKE IT SNAPPY
THAT I WILL JIGGS!
I THEEN HIM-HIM DOT IN WAGON DAT JUST WENT AROUND THE CORNER-
DINTY MOORE
ARE YOU POSITIVE-LITTLE GIRL?
FOR GOODNESS SAKE-STEP ON IT-I MUST FIND THAT WAGON-
I'M GIVIN' THE OLD BOAT ALL THE GAS I CAN-
THANKS-PAT I'M SORRY YOU CAN'T COME IN AN' JOIN THE GANG!
REMEMBER ME TO DINTY AN JOHNNY CLEARY-
I THEEN HIM-HIM COME BACK AN' WENT INTO DINTY MOORE'S AGIN-
ARE YOU TELLIN' ME THE TRUTH MY CHILD?
HERE-LITTLE GIRL IS A DIME FOR YOUR IMFORMATION!
DINTY MOORE
HULLY GEE! TANKS-IF I THEEN HIM AGIN-I'LL TOLD YOU-UH?
NOW-YOU BIG BUM-JUST TRY TO PASS ME-GO ON-JUST TRY!
WHAT'S THE SENSE OF GOIN' UP TO TROUBLE-I'LL WAIT UNTIL IT COMES TO ME!
LOOKA! I THEEN HIM COME OUT WITH A LADY-DEN HE SNEAKED AWAY-CAME BACK AGIN-AN' WENT INTO DINTY MOORE'S-THE LADY CAME BACK AN' WENT IN AFTER HIM-DEN I THEEN THEM CARRY HIM OUT AN' PUT HIM IN AN AMBULANCE!
AW! MY FATHER HAS BEEN IN AN AMBULANCE!
GEO McMANUS

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